

Algeria	5.50 Dn.	Israel	1.5	22.00	Norway	5.50 Nkr.
Austria	17 S.	Italy	1000 Lira	Oman	50 Rial	
Bahamas	2.00 Dn.	Jordan	400 Dn.	Pakistan	50 P.	
Belgium	33 Bf.	Korea	100 Won	Peru	100 S.	
Canada	1.00 Cdn.	Lebanon	500 Lb.	Portugal	200 Esc.	
Cyprus	100 Cyp.	Libya	100 Dn.	Spain	166 Ptas.	
Denmark	136 Dk.	Madagascar	200 F.	Sweden	5.00 Sfr.	
Egypt	20 P.	Mali	200 F.	Switzerland	1.00 Sfr.	
Finland	5.50 Fm.	Morocco	200 Dn.	Taiwan	100 Nt.	
France	6.50 F.	Mozambique	200 M.	Turkey	1.80 Lira	
Germany	2.00 Dm.	Niger	200 F.	U.A.R.	1.00 Lira	
Ghana	20 P.	Nigeria	200 N.	U.S.	1.00 D.	
Greece	40 Dn.	Poland	200 Zl.	U.S. (Int'l)	1.00 D.	
Hong Kong	100 Hk.	Romania	1000 Lei	Yugoslavia	100 Dn.	

Spy Guilty Of Giving U.K. Data To Russia

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Geoffrey Prime, a longtime Russian language specialist for British intelligence, pleaded guilty Wednesday to passing secrets to the Soviet Union that did "exceptionally grave damage" to Britain and its allies during the past 15 years.

Sentencing Mr. Prime to a total of 38 years in prison — 35 years for espionage and 3 years for sexual offenses — Britain's lord chief justice, Lord Lane, called him a "ruthless, coldly motivated spy."

In his work for Britain's main electronic intelligence agency, Mr. Prime gained access to matters of "the very highest secrecy," the prosecution said, and provided the Soviet Union with vast quantities of information.

The details of what Mr. Prime gave the Soviet Union were not disclosed in open court, but the description of his activities appeared to confirm estimates by U.S. officials that the Prime case is one of the most serious Soviet penetrations of Western intelligence since World War II. For nine years, ending in 1977, Mr. Prime worked on Soviet communications intercepted by Britain and the United States.

Mr. Prime, 44, listened grimly as Britain's attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, presented the evidence against him. He wept when



Geoffrey Prime, left, pleaded guilty Wednesday to charges of espionage in Britain. At right, Mr. Prime's wife, Rhona, and an unidentified man arrive for the trial at the Old Bailey in London.

his wife, Rhona, who first told police of his espionage, testified that he is now "totally repentant and remorseful."

A confession given by Mr. Prime to police, along with what the state called "the indispensable tools of a modern spy" found in his home, form the basis of the prosecution.

According to Mr. Prime's statement, he was twice given security clearance by British intelligence, although he traveled to East Berlin for Soviet spy training and met repeatedly with Soviet agents in Vienna while rising through the ranks of the government's Joint Technical Language Service.

Mr. Prime's espionage was uncovered only after he confessed to his wife in April, when police questioned him in connection with sexual attacks on three young girls. He also pleaded guilty to those offenses Wednesday.

The failure to detect Mr. Prime's spying over so long a period has aroused anger among British politicians about security in intelligence agencies. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will make a full

statement on the case to Parliament on Thursday.

Wednesday's session at London's Old Bailey lasted less than two hours, 25 minutes of which was closed as Sir Michael gave Lord Lane an account of the secret material that Mr. Prime told police he had turned over to the Soviet Union.

In the public part of the session, Mr. Prime pleaded guilty to 10 counts in two indictments covering the sexual offenses and espionage. Mr. Prime's statement said he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Scattered Protests, Strikes Mark Solidarity Anniversary

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union staged street demonstrations against martial law in at least three Polish cities Wednesday, but there was only a very patchy response in a call for an eight-hour nationwide strike.

Demonstrations in Warsaw and in the southwestern city of Wroclaw, held to mark the second anniversary of Solidarity's legal registration, were quickly broken up by riot police using tear gas, water cannons and flares. The demonstrations were considerably smaller in size than the last major round of coordinated street protests on Aug. 31. There were also demonstrations in the steelmaking town of Nowa Huta.

At a press conference in Warsaw, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the day had ended in "complete defeat for the Solidarity underground and its foreign supporters." He acknowledged that there had been scattered attempts to organize strikes, but he insisted that they had little support from workers.

While it is difficult for foreign journalists to gauge the extent of Wednesday's protests, in view of the lack of full information from around the country, there seems little doubt that they fell well short of the hopes of Solidarity's underground leadership. The strikes had been intended as the first stage in an escalating series of protests, culminating in an all-out general strike next spring.

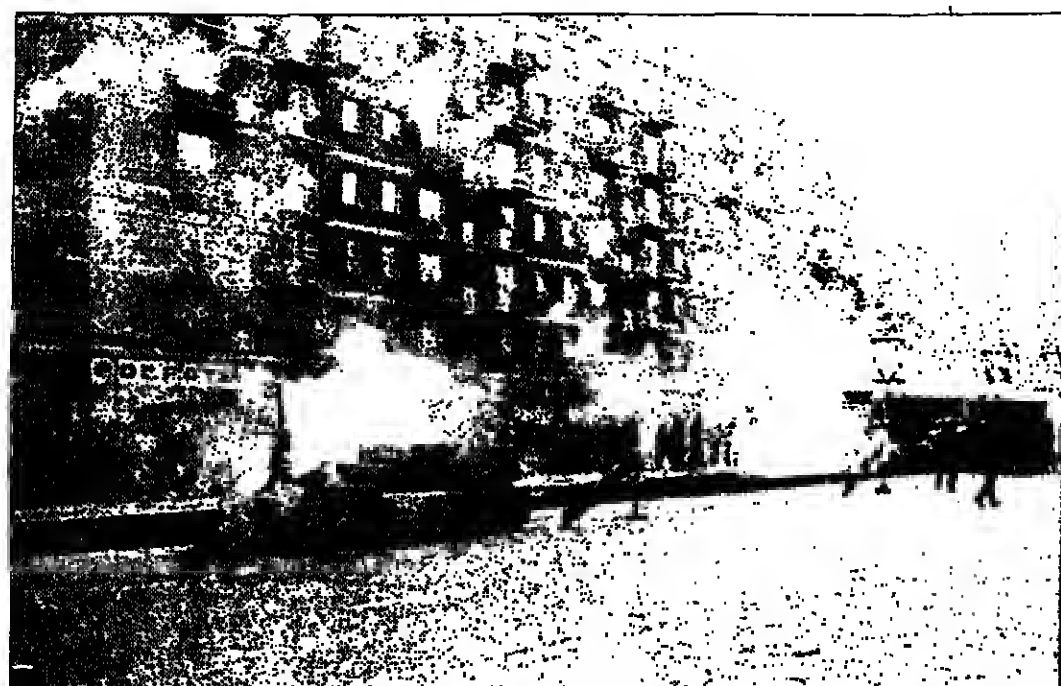
Interviews outside factories suggested that, while a large majority of workers still sympathize with Solidarity's aims and condemn its legal dissolution last month, workers are generally unwilling to risk the severe penalties under martial law for participating in strikes.

At the giant Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, workers confessed that they were simply scared to strike after being placed under military discipline following a two-day protest in October.

"Some of the younger workers wanted to strike — but the older ones refused to join them. We're being closely watched all the time by the military and the secret police. It's not the right moment," remarked a worker at a telecommunications factory in Warsaw.

Another explanation for the sporadic response to the strike calls was the exhaustion felt by many Poles after 11 months of martial law. Numerous strikes and demonstrations have so far failed to make any significant impact on the government beyond providing protesters with further repression.

The Roman Catholic Church dissociated itself from Wednesday's protests, preferring to work instead toward a successful visit by Pope John Paul II to his homeland next week.



Tear gas billowed in a main street of Warsaw on Wednesday after a street demonstration.

next year. The police were also particularly active in the past few days, warning known Solidarity supporters against taking part in strikes and arresting underground activists.

Spokesmen for the military regime have accused Western governments, and particularly the Reagan administration, of fomenting the unrest. On Wednesday night it was announced on television that a U.S. citizen, identified as Roman Laba, a postgraduate sociology student, had been arrested as a spy and accused of maintaining contacts with underground Solidarity activists.

Peaceful protests were held Wednesday in the courtyards of several universities and polytechnic institutes. At Warsaw University, several thousand students and some staff members spent 25 minutes chanting slogans like "Solidarity" and "Down with the junta" before dispersing quietly.

Similar demonstrations were reported at universities in Wroclaw and Krakow.

A Western reporter in Nowa Huta said that some 1,500 workers managed to form a procession outside the steelworks despite heavy police patrols. But a traditional route for protest marches into the center of the town was blocked by thousands of riot police, and the demonstrators were forced into side streets.

[The Associated Press reported that in Wroclaw, police dispersed 8,000 marchers and 7,000 spectators with tear gas, water cannons and flares. A core of 2,000 demonstrators continued to fight police and destroy property into the night, the agency said.]

■ Reagan Criticizes Regime

President Ronald Reagan chastized the Polish government Wednesday for "declaring war on its own people" by outlawing Solidarity. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan issued a written statement saying the Polish people "fight for a cause all humanity shares with them" by struggling for freedom.

There have been reports that some deputy commanders and political officers in the Guangzhou region have also been retired or given nominal advisory posts.

In the Chengdu military region, which encompasses the most populous province of Sichuan as well as Xizang, or Tibet, General Wang Chengshan, a deputy commander, replaced General You when he went to Guangzhou.

In the Nanjing military region, which includes the major city of Shanghai, General Nie Fengzhi was replaced by General Xiang Shouzhi, his deputy commander.

The three new commanders were all elected to the party's new Central Committee in September, which would implicitly make them Deng supporters.

About 30 senior officers, most of them elderly, have already retired from the Central Advisory Commission, which Mr. Deng established to provide dignified retirement as a government adviser. Mr. Deng and his subordinates such as Wang Zhen, who supervised the changeover in the Guangzhou military region, have made an effort to praise the old veterans for their revolutionary contribution even while phasing them out.

Mr. Deng continues to control the armed forces through his post as chairman of the party's Military Commission. But it will not be clear how successful his overhaul of the military will be until after he has finished.

U.S. and Allies to Meet on Tentative Trade Pact

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — European and Japanese diplomats are to meet later this week with U.S. officials in an attempt to work out details of an announcement of a reported agreement in substance on East-West trade.

The accord could lead to removal of U.S. sanctions against six British, French, Italian and West German companies involved in construction of the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

A European diplomat said a meeting scheduled for Wednesday was postponed at the request of the United States and may be held Thursday or Friday. The outcome of Tuesday night's National Security Council session, at which the issue was to be discussed, remained unclear Wednesday.

Before the council's meeting, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said he expected an announcement on an agreement soon. He said President Ronald Reagan was reviewing the sanctions that his administration imposed on companies involved in the pipeline project.

The measures were imposed in retaliation for Soviet support for Poland's military regime and have drawn criticism at home and abroad. The allies have angrily asserted that the sanctions have interfered with their sovereignty and damaged their economies.

Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan was "studying a comprehensive proposal on East-West trade relations." He cautioned, however, that "until you have an agreement, you don't have an agreement, and that's where we are."

The reported accord between the U.S. and its allies, according to diplomats in Washington and in Europe, has been sent to European capitals for approval.

The agreement on the substance of an accord was the second harbinger in less than a week that the pipeline dispute was nearing an end. Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy said last week, after meeting with Mr. Reagan, that "a solution is very near."

The New York Times reported

Wednesday that the projected agreement is a delicate two-part arrangement. First, the United States and its allies would agree to a document setting forth a long-term basic approach to East-West economic relations in fields such as trade, credits, energy and technology transfer.

After that approach is formally agreed on, the Reagan administration is to lift sanctions on the ground that the new approach has strengthened the alliance and eliminated the need for the sanctions. The Times said. The measures were imposed in December and expanded in June.

U.S. officials said that the French, reported to be most concerned about not appearing to be making concessions in return for removal of the U.S. sanctions, have asked that publicity about the accord be held to a minimum, according to the Times.

Diplomats confirmed that the agreement, hammered out in intensive negotiations at the State Department over the last two weeks, covers a broad outline for developing a Western alliance policy on strategic aspects of East-West trade, especially on credits for the Soviet Union, sales of high technology items to Moscow and energy imports from the Soviet Union.

It also is understood that next June's economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, will be the target for completing the policy studies. Until then there is to be a moratorium on energy purchases from Moscow and possibly on sales of certain high technology items, particularly in the energy field.

The administration has said from the time it imposed sanctions that it would lift them if agreement could be reached on more effective measures against the Soviet Union in the trade field.

One White House official, reflecting the extreme caution with which U.S. officials have approached the negotiations, said Tuesday "all the pieces are not yet in place." He said he still could not say when an announcement would be made — "today, tomorrow, next week, next month."

ing a Western alliance policy on strategic aspects of East-West trade, especially on credits for the Soviet Union, sales of high technology items to Moscow and energy imports from the Soviet Union.

It also is understood that next June's economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, will be the target for completing the policy studies. Until then there is to be a moratorium on energy purchases from Moscow and possibly on sales of certain high technology items, particularly in the energy field.

The administration has said from the time it imposed sanctions that it would lift them if agreement could be reached on more effective measures against the Soviet Union in the trade field.

One White House official, reflecting the extreme caution with which U.S. officials have approached the negotiations, said Tuesday "all the pieces are not yet in place." He said he still could not say when an announcement would be made — "today, tomorrow, next week, next month."

U.S. Asks Its El Salvador Envoy for Restraint

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador has been told to refrain from making public criticisms of human rights "abuses" by Salvadoran security forces, according to administration officials.

The officials said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan and ranking White House aides had concluded that "the decibel level had risen higher than our policy has allowed in the past" after a recent speech in San Salvador by the ambassador, Deane R. Hinton.

In the speech to Salvadoran businessmen, Mr. Hinton strongly criticized the Salvadoran legal system as well as acts of violence by rightist extremists. Mr. Hinton, 59, a career diplomat who has served in San Salvador for 17 months, threatened an end to U.S. military aid unless human rights abuses by security forces were stopped.

An administration official said the speech "look us a little by

surprise." He said there was no anger with Mr. Hinton, but concern that the Reagan administration wanted to avoid "going public," especially while pressing for human rights and an end to terrorism in El Salvador.

The White House said Wednesday that Mr. Hinton retained the "full faith and confidence" of President Reagan despite the controversy. Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Hinton had not been reprimanded for the speech.

The speech had been cleared by the State Department, but not the White House. "Most ambassadorial remarks are not," Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Hinton's blunt remarks at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in San Salvador startled many of the businessmen, who are key supporters of rightist parties in El Salvador. In the past, Mr. Hinton has not only strongly supported Salvadoran government policies, but has also criticized opponents of those

policies. Since his speech, he has been the target of angry criticisms in the rightist press.

Officials in Washington and San Salvador have made it clear that the Hinton speech did not mark a shift in U.S. policy, but reflected growing frustration by the U.S. Embassy at the inability of the Salvadoran legal system to bring rightist terrorists to trial.

What especially angered U.S. officials, including Mr. Hinton, was the decision in October by two Salvadoran judges to, in effect, exonerate a politically well-connected army officer implicated in the murders of two American land redistribution workers and the head of El Salvador's land program.

Michael P. Hammer and Mark D. Pearlman, who worked for the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations' American Institute for Free Labor Development, were shot and killed, with José Rodolfo Viera, director of the Salvadoran In-

stitute for Agrarian Reform, in a restaurant in the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador on Jan. 3, 1981.

Mr. Hinton suggested that the continuance of U.S. military aid was at stake unless El Salvador "makes progress in bringing the murderers of our citizens to justice" and controls abuses by security forces. An administration official said that the comment threatening an end to military aid "simply had not been cleared by the White House."

In San Salvador, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, Don Hamilton, said rumors that Mr. Hinton was planning to resign were "a bunch of baloney."

In recent days, Mr. Hinton, along with White House spokesmen, has said that the speech was cleared by the State Department, but administration officials indicated that the speech had not been read at the White House before it was given Oct. 29.

Some administration aides indicated that the objections to the



Deane R. Hinton

speech had less to do with its content — criticizing human rights abuses and rightist death squads — than with its candid language. Mr. Hinton said the rightist "mafia" in El Salvador was as much a threat to the nation's stability as leftist guerrillas.

Israel Wants Lebanon Ties Before Withdrawal

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say that Israel has refused to begin talks with Lebanon on Israeli troop withdrawal unless Lebanon agrees to discuss political normalization with Israel.

The Lebanese government, under pressure from Arab states to avoid any political arrangements with Israel, has declined and has appealed to Washington to persuade the Israelis to drop their demand. The result has been a delay in beginning the negotiations that a senior State Department official said two weeks ago would begin soon.

Nicholas A. Veliotis, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said Tuesday that the United States was "disturbed" by the loss of momentum in the negotiations on troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Without mentioning Israel by name, Mr. Veliotis said that the United States was concerned about parties putting forth preconditions "which keep pushing back the negotiations even further."

"We're disturbed that the momentum is slowed in getting all the forces out of Lebanon," he said. "We're hopeful that it will occur, but yet, nothing's happened."

According to administration officials, the Lebanese government has agreed to hold direct talks with the Israelis, with the participation of the special U.S. envoy, Morris Draper, on questions dealing with the troop withdrawal. The United States wants the Israelis and Lebanese to agree on security arrangements in southern Lebanon so that Israel can agree to pull its estimated 40,000 troops out of the country. A formula will also have to be worked out with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization

so that their forces leave at about the same time, officials said.

An Israeli diplomat confirmed the administration's statement on the talks. He said that it was a matter of principle for Israel not to be limited to military matters but also to be focused on Israeli-Lebanese relations.

Administration officials, in separate interviews, said that the Israelis, who originally wanted a formal peace treaty, have dropped that demand for the moment, but want steps toward normalization, including open borders between the two countries, trade and tourism, as well as unofficial missions in Beirut and Jerusalem.

The Israeli diplomat said that his government wanted a situation analogous to what existed in Iran before the fall of the shah, in which the two countries had extensive dealings but no formal relations.

So far, the conditions have been set privately and there has been no open discussion of them by the Israeli government. This has led some State Department officials to believe that there is an opportunity for Israel to withdraw them and negotiate without preconditions.

"The Israelis clearly want to be compensated for withdrawing from Lebanon," an administration official said, "and they want it to be tangible."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel is due in New York Thursday for a trip around the United States that will culminate in Washington Nov. 19 in a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

One official said that he was concerned that the trip might heighten tensions between the United States and Israel if Mr. Begin tried to use his public appearances to criticize the Reagan administration's Middle East policies.

Program Change On TV in Russia Prompts Rumors

Readers

MOSCOW — Soviet television changed its programming Wednesday night without explanation, causing rumors in Moscow — later officially denied — that a member of the Politburo had died.

On one channel, a variety concert in honor of Soviet militia day was replaced by a film about Lenin and reminiscences of World War II. On the Moscow city television channel, an ice hockey match was replaced by piano music.

Such changes are usually only made when a leading political figure dies, but official spokesmen said they had no information that any member of the Politburo was dead.

A woman at the Communist Party Central Committee said: "We have no such information. Where do you hear such a thing?"

Afghan Describes Tunnel Disaster

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Six truckloads of Soviet corpses and three busloads of Afghan bodies were hauled from the north Afghanistan tunnel where a fuel truck exploded and burned, an Afghan farmer who witnessed the disaster was quoted as saying Wednesday.

He also was quoted as saying that angry Afghans who survived the explosion shot at confused Soviet soldiers who had blocked the tunnel and prevented victims from escaping in the belief that the explosion was a rebel attack.

The farmer was interviewed in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar by an organization called the Afghan Information Center, which claims to ensure accurate reporting on events in Afghanistan. The interview was later made available to Western reporters here in Pakistan's capital.

The farmer, who was not identified for fear of reprisals against family members in Afghanistan, did not specify the number of bodies on the trucks. But his account corroborated many details of the disaster disclosed Tuesday by Western diplomats.

They said as many as 700 Soviet soldiers and 400 Afghan civilians died about 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Kabul, the Afghan capital, when a fuel truck collided with a Soviet convoy and exploded in the 1.7-mile Salang Pass tunnel.

Afghan Army soldiers present told him later that about 500 Soviet soldiers were either burned to death or died of asphyxiation inside the tunnel, the account said.

The farmer also said he saw Afghan and Soviet rescue workers recover the bodies of 160 Afghan civilians killed in three buses trapped inside the tunnel, the account reported.

Most victims were said to have burned to death or asphyxiated

from fumes and smoke in the tunnel, which was reportedly jammed with at least 30 buses and trucks including the Soviet convoy vehicles.

According to the farmer's account, the disaster occurred at 11 A.M. Oct. 30, and the six truckloads of Soviet dead were later hauled from the tunnel and driven north, possibly to Haratan, a small port on the Oxus River dividing Afghanistan from the Soviet Union.

The tunnel, the world's highest at an elevation of 11,000 feet, cuts through the Hindu Kush mountains and is the main supply link between Kabul and the Soviet Union.

There has been no comment on the disaster from Afghan or Soviet authorities. The Kremlin has sent at least 100,000 troops into Afghanistan since 1979 to help the Moscow-backed government crush a Moslem rebellion.

Most victims were said to have burned to death or asphyxiated

House Democrats Plan A Push for Public Jobs In Postelection Session

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Democratic leadership has agreed to press in the postelection session of Congress for legislation that would authorize a public works program to provide jobs for the unemployed.

The decision not to wait until the next Congress, when the Democrats will have an enhanced majority in the House, reflected the leadership's belief that a jobs program for the unemployed was endorsed by the outcome of last week's elections and has gained sufficient momentum to assure adoption by Congress.

At the same time, the Democrats' decision to press ahead immediately on job legislation presaged the political jousting that can be expected between the House and the White House when the 98th Congress convenes in January.

As a counter to the jobs initiative expected from Democrats in the House, Senate Republicans have begun drafting their own public works bill designed to provide jobs through accelerated work on highways, bridges and other public facilities.

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy spokesman, said the administration remained opposed to "make-work, dead-end programs." He said, however, that President Ronald Reagan did not rule out a public works program that was "within the budget constraints."

The Republicans are thinking in terms of \$4 billion for highways and bridges, and \$2 billion to \$3 billion for sewers. There is no immediate cost estimate for the Democratic program, which would be in addition to a \$1-billion public works bill approved by the House and pending in the Senate.

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "We're going to send the Senate something to show them what our will is."

"If they don't do anything, the nuts is on them," added Mr. O'Neill, who held a closed meeting Tuesday with other members of the Democratic leadership to decide on the job legislation strategy.

During the meeting, the House Democrats agreed to try to send to the Senate legislation to provide funds for the rebuilding of highways, bridges, sewer systems and other facilities that are in disrepair. The proposal would also reintroduce a \$3-billion program to stimulate new home building by providing low-interest mortgages. Congress approved such legislation before the election, but Mr. Reagan vetoed it. The Democrats

also are considering a job retraining plan to enable unemployed workers to prepare for new jobs, especially those in high technology.

"This lame-duck session will be a down payment on our election mandate," said an aide to the House Democratic leadership. "We're supposed to do something, and do it fairly quickly."

The Democrats would finance their program by reducing proposed military spending and by drawing from savings and tax revenues they claim would result from the reduction of unemployment. The Republicans have proposed to finance highway rebuilding by an increase in the gasoline tax.

Unlike the Republican bill in the Senate, which would provide funds for those public facilities in greatest disrepair, the Democratic bill would earmark funds on the basis of unemployment in an area.

Representative Henry S. Reuss, of Wisconsin, the Democratic chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, who attended the leadership meeting, said he foresaw no great conflict between the two approaches toward disbursing funds.

"The bridges are falling down in the areas of worst unemployment," Mr. Reuss said. "The important thing is to get started on the highways, bridges, sewer systems and public structures that are ready to go."

Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the leader of the Democratic majority in the House, who also attended the meeting, stressed the need for immediate action. The new Congress could take several months to become organized, he said.

Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, also has told White House aides that he supports legislation to create jobs. Mr. Michel conveyed his views Monday in a telephone conversation with Kenneth M. Duberstein, the chief congressional liaison, according to Mr. Michel's aides. The aides added, however, that Mr. Michel has not yet decided whether to press for the jobs bill in the special session, which begins on Nov. 29.

Mr. O'Neill said that in addition to the public works bill, the session would consider some major legislation put aside when Congress adjourned to enable members to campaign for re-election.

Mr. O'Neill said he expected the House to adopt all individual appropriations bills except those dealing with foreign aid and the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services. This included action on a controversial military spending bill, which Senate Republican leaders hope to avoid.

In Minnesota and Iowa, the 'Joke War' Rages

What Do You Call 2 Dirty Teddy Bears and a Tractor That Won't Start?

By Larry Green

Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — Insults and bitter barbs are the ammunition of The Great Midwestern Joke War now raging between Iowa and Minnesota.

For example, they like to ask in Minnesota: "Why do all football fields in Iowa have artificial turf? It's so the cheerleaders won't graze after the game."

And in Iowa they are fond of asking why Minnesotans do not drink more Kool-Aid. Because they cannot figure out how to get two quarts of water into one of those little paper envelopes.

For more than two months now disc jockeys and newspapers in the two states have been firing volleys in the joke war. One radio station in St. Paul, Minnesota, even sets aside three minutes a day for Iowa jokes. The timing may have something to do with the end of the harvest or the approaching winter or the Big Ten football rivalry between the two states.

But it is not a new pastime. For years it has been popular in Montana to poke fun at North Dakota, noting, for example, that North Dakota's state tree is the telephone pole. There are so many jokes, in fact, that

Mike Dalton, a Great Falls, Montana, radio personality, has compiled books of them.

Like those being told in Iowa and Minnesota, North Dakota slams are "ethnic jokes that someone has turned into state jokes," Mr. Dalton said.

Every regional area of the country seems to have jokes about neighbors," said Carol Stuart, whose husband, the publisher Lyle Stuart, has released one of Dalton's Collections.

"The English make Irish jokes and the Irish make English jokes," Mrs. Stuart said. "The Australians make jokes about New Zealand. We went to a book fair in Frankfurt and a Turkish publisher said they make jokes about an area called Lass. He's thinking about using the North Dakota jokes, only adapting them to Lass."

Back in the Middle West, the momentum appears to favor Minnesota—at the expense of Iowa.

Here is a sampling of nether salvos from the joke war as published in recent weeks by The Des Moines Register and The Minneapolis Star and Tribune:

- Did you know the University of Iowa closed down after someone stole the book?
- What is the difference between Minnesota and yogurt? Yogurt has a living culture.

- What do you call two dirty teddy bears and a tractor that will not start? The Iowa State Fair.

- Minnesota is the land of 10,000 lakes, 8,000 swamps and one fish.

- What is the difference between an Iowa girl and a trash bag? The trash bag is taken out at least once a week.

- What is printed on the bottom of beer bottles in Minnesota? Open other end.

Then there is this little yarn about Iowa, often seen as the quintessential American farm state:

Three Middle Westerners, a Kansan, a Missourian and an Iowan, all appearing on a quiz program, were asked to complete this sentence: "Old MacDonald had a caraburetor," answered the Kansan.

"Sorry, but that's wrong," said the game show host.

"Old MacDonald had a free brake alignment down at the service station," said the Missourian.

"Wrong."

"Old MacDonald had a farm," said the Iowan.

"That's correct," said the quizmaster. "Now for \$100,000, spell farm."

"Easy," said the Iowan. "E-I-E-I-O."

5-Cent Increase Urged in U.S. Gasoline Tax

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Dan Rostenkowski, the chief tax writer in the House, has declared that Congress must raise the federal gasoline tax next year by 5 cents a gallon to pay for the massive repairs of the nation's bridges and roads. The tax now is 4 cents a gallon.

Mr. Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, has also challenged President Ronald Reagan to cut his military budget, which the president has vowed not to do.

"The real choice facing the Reagan White House is between big defense cuts and big tax increases," Mr. Rostenkowski asserted Tuesday in a speech in Houston to the American Petroleum Institute.

An administration official said Mr. Reagan was being noncommittal on the gasoline tax for the present but might make such a proposal to Congress in his January budget message and call it a "user fee" rather than a tax.

The president said before the elections that it would take a "palliative course" to cause him to support any tax increase next year. But the pressure on him to do so is intensifying, administration officials said, because of new estimates that the budget deficit for fiscal year 1983, which began Oct. 1, may climb as high as \$160 billion to \$180 billion.

Moreover, the officials have told Mr. Reagan that the deficit could become entrenched at this level or climb higher in later years.

Without using those figures, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein, appealed for cuts in nonmilitary spending and declared: "To be very blunt, we now see that unless there is dramatic action the United States will experience an unprecedented series of deficits during the years ahead. The magnitude of the projected deficits is far greater than anything we have now."

"The harm that such deficits could do is therefore also beyond our previous experience," Mr. Feldstein said in a speech to the Commercial Club of Boston.

Representative James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat and chairman of the House Budget Committee, also said that this year's deficit

would be \$160 billion to \$180 billion if an economic recovery starts in the fourth quarter of 1982 and could approach \$200 billion if the recovery starts later. Mr. Jones said these projections were made by his staff.

Representative Jones also urged the White House to consult closely with the leaders of Congress in the coming weeks to achieve "a more bipartisan approach" in the budget for the 1984 fiscal year, which the president is to send to Congress in January.

Mr. Rostenkowski's declaration on increasing the gasoline tax was given wide circulation by his staff in Washington, an indication that the Ways and Means chairman intended to send a message to Congress.

gress, the White House and the public.

The House has rejected any increase in the gasoline tax two or three times in the past decade.

In challenging President Reagan to choose between a slower increase for the military budget and tax increases, Mr. Rostenkowski said: "Congress will never allow him in pay for defense out of Social Security savings. That kind of revenue can only come from big tax increases — tax increases that will largely fall on business."

Mr. Rostenkowski went on, however, to say "energy taxes become a prime option" although it is widely held that energy taxes are largely paid by consumers — business and household — and not by business alone.

U.S. Asks \$1.1 Billion in Lawsuit on Oil Price Violations

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department has filed a \$1.1-billion civil lawsuit against Robert B. Sutton, an Oklahoma oil company executive, alleging that he "knowingly and willfully" circumvented price controls on crude oil to reap more than \$700 million in unlawful profits from May 1976 through January 1981.

The lawsuit, filed Tuesday in U.S. District Court in Tulsa, Oklahoma, is the department's largest ever against an individual, officials said.

The government is seeking to recover the amount investigators

contend Mr. Sutton improperly added to the cost of crude oil as it flowed through the vast pipeline network in the southwestern United States.

50th Geneva Arms Session

The Associated Press

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators met Wednesday for the 50th time in their talks to reduce intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The negotiations opened nearly a year ago and have produced scant progress. A U.S. statement said the two sides conferred for two hours and 45 minutes.

ed States. The lawsuit also asks \$400 million in interest payments on alleged overcharges passed on to consumers.

Rodney Devilliers, Mr. Sutton's attorney, called the suit "absurd" and said, "He didn't violate any pricing regulations."

Mr. Sutton, owner of BPM Ltd., was convicted of conspiracy and obstruction of justice last summer in U.S. District Court for transactions involving about 200 million barrels of crude oil. Judge James O. Ellison dismissed 15 other counts against him, however, saying the Justice Department had not presented sufficient evidence.

ADOPTION SERVICES

We are a licensed adoption agency now accepting applications for adoption of children born in the U.S.A. For information, please write or call:

FRIENDS OF CHILDREN, INC.

4325 Memorial Drive

Decatur, Georgia 30032, U.S.A.

Telephone: (404) 294-9000.

Substantial Middle East company

SEEKS

COOPERATION

with highly qualified companies in the following fields:

1. Design and execution of interior decorations and furniture;
2. Designs and execution of neon signs and large bill boards;
3. Production of commercial advertising short films for television and cinema, media and general advertising.

We like to cooperate with highly specialized and experienced companies on the basis of common execution of contracts in Kuwait and Gulf area.

Interested parties please contact

Fan Aldecor Waleilan Company

P.O. Box 2892 SAFAT, KUWAIT.

Telex: 46722 FANCDOR.

Telephone: 516832/547801.

Come to where the flavor is
Marlboro Country

Fastest, most comfortable flight direct to Seoul from Zurich with Korean Air Lines' exclusive B-747 SP.



Cuts flying time 4 hours.

Korean's exclusive B-747 SP from Zurich every Sunday and Wednesday at 12:20. It flies higher and faster than a standard B-747. Now 4 hours faster than before, stopping only at Bahrain and Jeddah en route to Seoul.

Only 281 seats, so there's lots of room for everyone to enjoy.

A "Super" First Class.

Only 12 seats on the upper deck. That's really First Class. Gourmet meals with a choice of European or Asian cuisine. Superb French wines and all your favorite beverages.

Fine china, linen and crystal to match the quality of the food and drink.



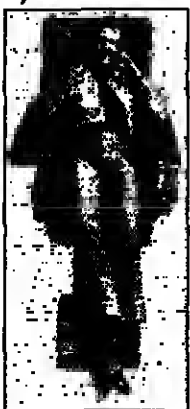
Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world

To serve you, two charming hostesses in traditional chima chogori and your cabin steward. Soft leather seats that recline to 60°, so you can stretch out comfortably after dining magnificently.

Prestige Class.

A new standard of business class comfort. Only 20 seats.

Up front on maindeck, with lots of legroom (124 M) and seats that recline to 50°. If you want to chat, there's an in-flight bar. If you want to work, we'll provide you with office equipment. And all kinds of amenities you'd expect to find only in First Class. We welcome and dine you in executive style, and you have First Class check-in privileges.



Surprisingly, all this is available at a cost "little more than regular Economy fare."

It's really more than business class.

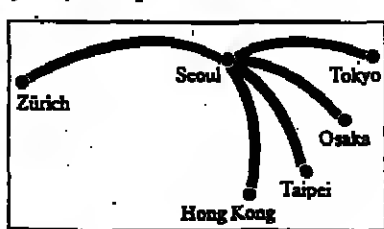
* Subject to Governmental approval.

Same day connections.

From Seoul, you can fly with us the same day to Tokyo and Osaka, Hong Kong and Taipei without fuss or bother.

In fact, we offer 62 flights a week to all major Japanese cities and 21 to Hong Kong, Taipei, Manila, Bangkok and Colombo.

You'll love this plane! Fly it on your next trip to the Far East.



KOREAN AIR LINES
We treat you as an honored guest.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Democrats' Duty

"Tip O'Neill's solution [for Social Security] during the campaign was to eliminate Republicans. Well, eliminating Republicans is not a solution."

— Robert Dole.

Senate Finance Committee chairman. Senator Dole is right on the mark. The Democrats, led by House Speaker O'Neill, exploited public fears that the Democrats would cut Social Security benefits. Polls suggest the issue played a large part in the Republican losses in the House. But there is a big difference between effective policies and effective promises.

Reforms badly needed to put Social Security back on financial track will only be possible if the Democrats bear equal responsibility for higher taxes or lower benefits. The new Democratic House has no higher duty.

The Social Security retirement fund runs out of money this month. Last year, Congress authorized borrowing from the disability and health insurance trust funds to pay pensions through June. Congress could extend this power, but no amount of fiddling will keep the pension checks flowing past January 1984. According to new estimates, about \$155 billion in extra revenue or reduced benefits will be needed over the next eight years, provided the economy recovers from recession soon. If the recession lingers on, the deficit could double.

Can the 98th Congress get past the name-calling that paralyzed the 97th? The best hope is that both parties will unite behind the recommendations of a bipartisan Social Security commission chaired by Alan Greenspan, the economist. One piece of the Greenspan package, due in December, is likely to be to speed up scheduled payroll tax increases.

If President Reagan swallows that, and the White House now suggests that he might, House Democrats ought to meet him halfway with modest reductions in payments to affluent beneficiaries.

Actually, we hope the Greenspan commission and Congress look beyond the relatively minor reforms needed to carry Social Security through the 1980s. Once past the current crisis, rapid growth of the labor force should keep the system in the black through the rest of the century.

But if no major changes are made, the system will collapse around the year 2020, when retirement claims from the baby boom generation begin to hit it. With a potential revenue gap in excess of \$100 billion a year, how to finance Social Security could create a war between generations.

Is there a way to avoid this mess? One solution would be to raise payroll taxes two or three percentage points now, to allow baby boom workers to pay for their own retirement. A better alternative is to raise the retirement age gradually to 68, reflecting the increased vigor and longer life expectancy of the current work force.

That alone probably would not suffice. But in combination with less dramatic benefit changes — say, taxing a portion of benefits paid to affluent retirees — it could put Social Security on firm financial footing.

None of this will be possible, of course, if the Democrats drag the issue on into the 1984 presidential campaign. But for the moment, the campaign is over and so is the time for demagoguery. There is hard nonpartisan work to be done if the pensions of the elderly are to be protected.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Pipeline Maze

The diplomats of the Western alliance are grinding doggedly along in search of a way out of the pipeline maze. The meetings continue at the State Department, accompanied by murmurs of progress. It has been more than two months since the United States began imposing sanctions on the European companies that were shipping equipment built under U.S. license for the Siberian gas pipeline. It is hard to think of any decision in the last 10 years that has proved as deeply divisive.

Is there any light at the end of the pipeline? Maybe.

There are some useful lessons for Americans in this collision. One is that it is unwise to try to do as Mr. Reagan has done, to reach through international corporate relationships into other countries' business. Those other countries see it as a direct attack on their sovereignty, and tempers rise fast. This tactic leaves a deeply damaging residue of suspicion. It strengthens all the nationalists and protectionists throughout Europe and Asia by enabling them to argue with plausibility that it is dangerous to let the Americans in. Their government will use them, the argument goes, to enforce its foreign policy.

Another lesson is that an embargo can only be built on a political consensus. You will

sometimes hear it said that trade embargoes never work. That is not really true. The Western embargo of strategic goods to the Soviet bloc has worked fairly well in the past, and there is probably a pretty firm base of agreement to strengthen it. But the United States cannot take a unilateral stand and then start whacking its friends for failing to cooperate.

The solution now coming into sight is a new set of rules for trading with the Russians. It expands, and enforces more rigorously, the list of forbidden exports — those that have specifically military and strategic uses. But it does not try to use other kinds of trade as political levers for vaguely defined purposes.

Perhaps it tries to set some sort of limits on Western governments' subsidies of trade with the East. But it does not try to push that point very hard, recognizing that it quickly gets into the basic differences between Mr. Reagan's idea of good economic policy and, say, a French Socialist's. And with that, as quickly as ingenuity permits, it declares an end to the great pipeline crisis and the American sanctions on the Europeans.

Speed is important. The political benefits of these sanctions are all going to the Soviet government, the people whom they were supposed to punish.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Weinberger's Asia Trip

What is now required is a broader dialogue between the United States and its allies in the area to define the nature of the threat which faces them and how best to deal with it.

Japan, which appears to have been taken aback by the strength of opposition to its expanding military role, will no doubt independently wish to ally the fears of its neighbors. It should certainly not be discouraged from shouldering a greater part of the military burden which, after all, is largely there to defend its own economic interests.

But battleships are not the only answer to the Russian presence. The United States and the West should also look for ways of reinforcing the economies of the region which, for the first time, are beginning to feel the strain of recession.

— The Financial Times (London).

Amnesty in Argentina?

Nearly 1,000 unidentified bodies have been found in six cemeteries throughout Argentina in the last few weeks. Despite denials by the country's military rulers, there is growing evidence that they are the remains of at least some of the people who disappeared during the military's brutal repression of opposition after the last Argentine coup in 1976.

It has been reported that some military officers, in bargaining with civilian political leaders over conditions for resuming civilian rule, are demanding that some form of amnesty be granted to officials who oversaw the "dirty war against subversion," as a general called it. There is real danger that such a demand is met the generals might renege on their pledge to give up control.

Some civilian politicians in Argentina may

be so eager to return to power that they would be willing to grant the military its amnesty. That would be both a moral and a political mistake. To forgive the military could be an unintended signal to the generals that brutal measures would be forgiven if they ever decided to take power again. That is too great a risk for Argentina to take.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Evren's Campaign

The results of the personal campaign led by General Evren on the theme "Either me or chaos" surpassed even the expectations of those who backed the Turkish referendum. Some 91.5 percent of the voters approved the new constitution. A less one-sided vote of approval would have been more convincing and perhaps would have allowed us to forget the particular conditions under which the vote was taken: Fifties of newspapers during the two weeks before the balloting, and the banning of all propaganda other than that of General Evren.

It has not been forgotten what poor shape Turkey was in at the time of the coup d'état (led by General Evren): 20 deaths a day, all victims of terrorism of the extreme left or right. But the bill presented by the Turkish military for its services still seems high.

— Le Matin (Paris).

The U.S. Elections

The referendum [on Reagan's policies] is over and the result can hardly please the president. A new era is beginning. The days of spectacular victories in the Congress are over. Reagan will have to learn to govern by compromise.

— De Morgen (Brussels).

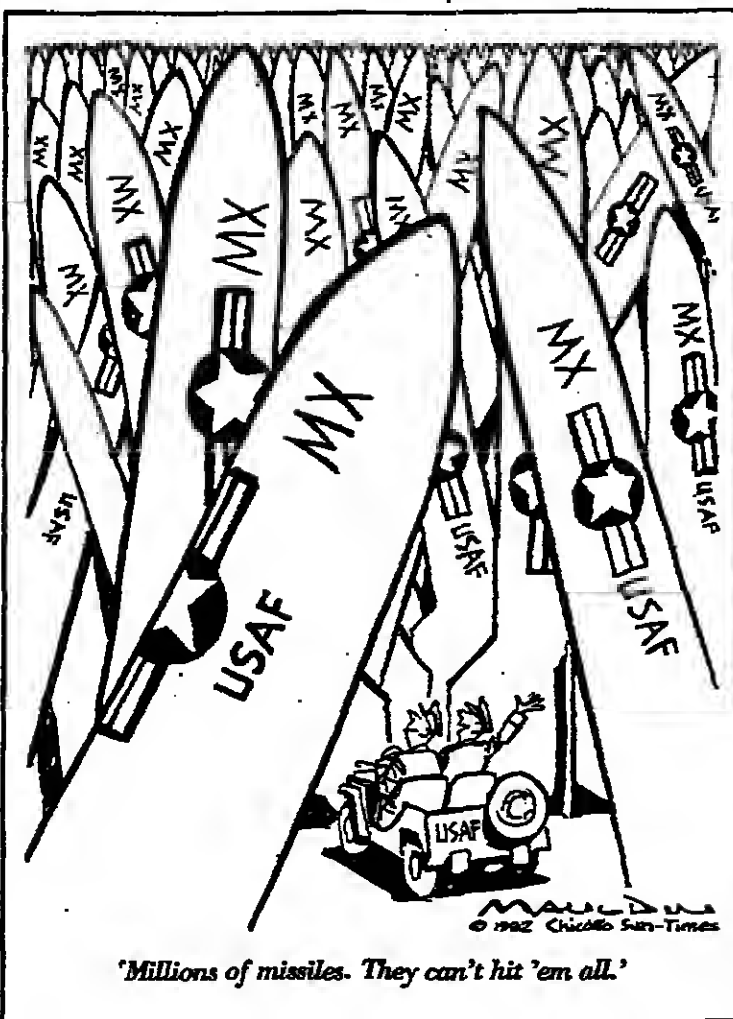
NOV. 11: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: A Boost for Newspapers

WASHINGTON — It is probable that Congress will ignore the recommendation that President Theodore Roosevelt has promised to make in behalf of cheap newspapers — that the tariff be taken off print paper and paper pulp. Leaders accuse the president of breaking faith with them in thus promising to advocate free raw material for the printing trade. An agreement was reached eight months ago by the speaker of the House of Representatives and leading senators that there would be no tinkering with the tariff by this Congress. There is irony in the comments now made about the agility with which the president has sought to please one-cent newspapers.

1932: A Blow to the 'Drys'

WASHINGTON — With 85 percent of the newly elected House members dripping wet, the nation's Prohibition supporters have been administered the most crushing defeat in history at the polls this week. The overwhelming majority mustered by the "wets" in the lower House assures a speedy attack on the Prohibition structure, while anti-dry leaders are confident that wet strength in the Senate (with 61 senators wet and 30 dry) will be sufficiently strong to carry any move for repeal. The remarkable popular protest against the Prohibition laws as reflected in the House and Senate elections was hailed by wet leaders as sealing the doom of the dry regime, which has been supreme for 13 years.



'Millions of missiles. They can't hit 'em all.'

Washington Should Ease Its Pressure on Managua

By Anne Manuel

NEW YORK — As armed conflicts on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border threaten to lead to full-scale war, it is clear that U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, far from promoting pluralism, is in fact having the opposite effect.

Washington's policy of confrontation with the Sandinist government has served only to heighten the Nicaraguans' sense that they are besieged, prompting Managua to tighten restrictions on its domestic opposition.

And reported U.S. efforts to destabilize the Nicaraguan government by covert operations — launched from Honduras and covert financial aid to what Washington calls "democratic forces" within the opposition — some are more democratic than others — discredit virtually all members of the opposition among the Sandinists and many other Nicaraguans.

Nowhere is this paradox more apparent than on Nicaragua's isolated and politically volatile Atlantic coast. The English-speaking descendants of African slaves and the fiercely independent Miskito Indians there harbor a traditional mistrust of central government. It is hardly surprising, then, that the coastal province of Zelaya has thus proved fertile ground for opposition to the Sandinist regime.

Discontent is fed by the campaign of Somocista guerrillas — many of them former members of former President Anastasio Somoza Debayle's national guard — who frequently launch incursions from nearby Honduras. Many Nicaraguans believe that Washington supports these guerrillas, and that it is quietly fomenting a civil war in the hope of upsetting the Sandinist government.

U.S. policy has had the effect of "keeping a sore running," said Joe Kelly, a minister in the Protestant Moravian Church, which is supported by about 30 percent of the Miskito population. Ministers like Mr. Kelly are fighting hard to prevent further polarization of the already strained relations between the Indians and the Sandinist government.

The Reagan administration's policy makes this difficult task even harder. It is charged in Managua that some Miskitos aid the Somocistas and even travel across the border into Honduras to participate in raids said to be funded by the United States. As a result, the Miskitos are widely mistrusted in Managua.

"We are against the wall," said Norman Best, a Moravian pastor banished from the Atlantic coast by the Sandinists for allegedly aiding counterrevolutionaries. "We are fighting for reconciliation. U.S. poli-

cy is simply destroying our efforts."

The gap between the coast people and the Sandinist government goes back to their lack of involvement in the revolution that overthrew Somoza's dictatorial regime in 1979. While battles raged in nearly every street on the Pacific side of the country, the Atlantic coast was hardly touched by the fighting. "We were watching the war like a movie," recalled one man from Bluefields, the only town in Zelaya with television.

The Sandinists' attempts to integrate the region into the rest of the country — improving transportation, health care and education, and inculcating Sandinist values — have met with mixed reactions on the coast.

Last winter, attacks by anti-Sandinist forces in Honduras led the government to move thousands of Indians away from a border that was increasingly becoming a war zone. While some Indians welcomed the move as necessary for their security, others saw it as evidence of a Sandinist plot to wipe them out.

Today, as the Moravian Church struggles to promote better relations between the Indians and the government, the Reagan administration, by creating a climate of confrontation, is encouraging the Sandinists to crack down on the Miskitos.

Caught in a geopolitical crossfire between Washington and Managua, the Indians have little opportunity to defend their rights.

If the Reagan administration is sincerely concerned about the survival of pluralism in Nicaragua, it should take concrete steps to assure the Sandinists that the United States does not seek their overthrow, either directly or through manipulation of their domestic opposition. As a first step, the United States should publicly condemn the provocative actions of the anti-Sandinist bands in Honduras, and should prohibit the operation on U.S. soil of guerrilla training camps whose purpose is the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government.

Finally, Washington should begin to negotiate with Managua about establishing regional peace.

The U.S. government can choose among a wide range of diplomatic means to pressure the Sandinists. To support the groups that seek to plunge their country into civil war is the most reckless choice, for it raises the specter of a regional war with no end in sight.

— The author, who spent four weeks in Central America in July, writes for the weekly newsletter, *Business Latin America*.

Shoveling to a Nuclear 'Victory'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In the course of an extraordinary series of lectures here recently, Henry Kissinger advanced in mind-numbing terms the proposition that if the American public could somehow be conditioned to make the right kind of civil defense effort, the United States could survive a knock-down, drag-out nuclear war.

Mr. Kissinger is a bright young engineer who specializes in these matters. You could take comfort that he is dealing in well-hedged hypotheses.

Or you could until the arrival of an advance copy of a new book by Los Angeles Times reporter Robert Scheer. His proposition is that Mr. Kissinger's flight of fancy is the very foundation of the Reagan administration's nuclear strategy. His first paragraph asserts the existence of a "secret plan for the United States to prevail in a protracted nuclear war."

Ronald Reagan approved the plan earlier this year, Mr. Scheer says, and backed it up by sending Congress a civil defense program that would cost \$4.3 billion over seven years.

Underlying this effort to "harden" the populace, martial natural resources and plan the command and control of "ouster war fighting" are assumptions shared at the highest levels of the administration: that the Russians think a nuclear war is winnable and that they are preparing for it; that the proper purpose of U.S. foreign policy is not just to contain the Soviet system; and that the United States can only press this objective by being willing to risk a nuclear confrontation.

That is Mr. Scheer's view, buttressed by what he said were hundreds of hours of interviews with Mr. Reagan; Vice President George Bush; Eugene V. Rostow, the nation's chief arms control negotiator; Assistant

Defense Secretary Richard N. Perle; Assistant Secretary of State Richard R. Burt; and other well-placed participants in making the administration's foreign policy.

It is impossible, of course, to verify all of Mr. Scheer's impressive documentation. But he adds new substance to the strong suspicion that Mr. Reagan has attracted to his strategic councils a collection of certifiable Dr. Strangeloves — right-wing ideologues who share a conviction, central to all the rest of their designs, that a nuclear war can be "won."

The title of Mr. Scheer's book, "With Enough Shovels: Reagan, Bush and Nuclear War," is taken from a passage in an interview with Thomas K. Jones, the deputy undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, strategic and theater nuclear forces. Mr. Jones's message for America is: "Dig a hole, cover it with a couple of doors and then throw three feet of dirt on top. ... It's the dirt that does it. ... There are enough shovels to go around, everybody's going to make it."

Except that, if Mr. Kissinger is right, that hole that Mr. Jones would have us dig is a death trap — unless it is well-ventilated.

A much bigger problem would be to persuade people to take the necessary precautions — like shoveling a couple of feet of dirt on the living room floor to increase protection for those taking refuge in the basement below. "A lot of people would be loathe to do that," said Mr. Kissinger. "Talking people into believing that a war is coming is going to be a big trouble."

Mr. Kissinger freely admits that the United States, with its farm price-

support program, is way ahead of the Russians in the amount of foodstuffs stored away and available in the aftermath of a nuclear war. But distribution would be a major hurdle; most vehicles might be operational, but fuel to move them might not be available. Bureaucrats make the handiest shelters. In the warmer parts of the country, however, houses do not have basements. Texas would be in trouble.

If you are five miles (eight kilometers) away from a detonation, "blast is no longer your problem," but fallout is. Even those sheltered survivors who escape the effects of fallout will find themselves confronting the effects of whatever damage has been done to the Earth's ozone shield. The resulting breakthrough of ultraviolet light could harm food crops far more than fallout itself.

"T.K. Jones is not completely out of his mind," Mr. Kissinger said. But "you may come out and find that your culture has been destroyed, you are unable to get a job, and it's not possible to come together as a social and economic group anymore."

Listening to Mr. Kissinger, you are convinced that civil defense is at best a dubious proposition. No program either exists or is likely to be undertaken on a big scale. Reading Mr. Scheer's book, you are persuaded that Ronald Reagan and his nuclear strategists have not even begun to take this into their calculations.

One conclusion seems inescapable. If administration officials ever started talking publicly the way they would have to talk in order to condition public opinion for "winning" a nuclear war, they would turn the relatively unfocused fear behind the drive for a nuclear freeze into a national nuclear psychosis.

The Washington Post.

Russia's Low-Key Mideast Strategy

By Dimitri K. Simes

claim credit for preventing ominous developments that stood little likelihood of taking place.

Why then was the Kremlin so uncharacteristically shy? Chances are that the reason for its restraint was not a lack of alternatives, but a cold assessment that it was not in Moscow's interest to play a highly visible role. Soviet inaction was a thinly disguised message to the Arabs that as long as they fail to put their

Soviet inaction was a thinly disguised message to the Arabs that as long as they fail to put their house in order, Moscow will not bail them out.

house in order, the Soviet Union will not bail them out. Moscow has plainly lost patience with Arab inability either to fight the Israelis or negotiate with them.

There appears to be a strong sentiment in Moscow that the Arabs have on the whole proved to be inflexible politically, ineffective militarily and profoundly ungrateful and unreliable as allies. P.L.O. documents captured by the Israeli Army indicate that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, has delicately but pointedly advised Yasser Arafat, the P.L.O. leader, to recognize Israel's right to exist. Of course, Moscow was not being altruistic. P.L.O. spokesmen have a variety of means at their disposal for reminding others that they cannot be ignored. The Russians could have sent their fleet close to Beirut. They could have issued warnings that Moscow's treaty obligations would permit no violations of Syrian airspace or territory. They could have put their paratroop units on more than routine alert. And it would not have cost much to proceed with a sizable airlift to Syria.

These actions would probably have made little difference on the ground in Lebanon. But the Soviet Union would now be in a position to argue that its warnings and activities had stopped Israel from even more aggressive action. It is fairly simple to

to an Arab-Israeli settlement now seem to lead through Washington, but it still argues that the Reagan peace initiative will not save the Americans from falling on their faces. The Russians openly suggest that the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin will ignore U.S. pleas and refuse to make even the limited concessions that would satisfy pro-Western Arab leaders.

The Politburo clearly hopes that the United States will be no better equipped to deliver a negotiated settlement than the Soviet Union was to provide a military solution. And Moscow undoubtedly calculates that it would be a major beneficiary of the resulting anti-American mood.

Soviet tactics are designed accordingly. The Kremlin has chosen to keep a low profile and to display moderation. Despite its harsh public rhetoric, Moscow preached caution during the Arabs' recent, aborted attempt to challenge Israeli credentials at the United Nations General Assembly, and it has given its support to the moderate Arab peace plan drawn up at the summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, in September.

Soviet commentators remind their listeners that Moscow has always advocated a peaceful settlement guaranteeing not only Arab rights but also Israeli security. And although the Kremlin is proceeding with rearming Syria, it is also making clear its willingness to build ties to Arab states that do not necessarily belong to the rejectionist front.

Moscow continues to criticize Egypt's loyalty to Camp David, but Soviet spokesmen now also caution against the constructive aspects of the foreign and domestic policies of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. Finally, the Russians strongly support the idea that Arab unity is a precondition for both confronting Israel and for talking to it. The war between Iran and Iraq is being portrayed as senseless and dangerous — something that only creates opportunities for Israel and the United States.

The United States is accused of trying to use the Camp David agreement to divide the Arabs, of encouraging explosions in Lebanon, of breaking its promise to the P.L.O. to protect West Beirut against incidents like the massacre in the Chatila and Sabra refugee camps. The Reagan plan is described in Moscow as unacceptable and deceitful.

It is not entirely clear how many Arab leaders take these Soviet accusations seriously. Most Arab governments seem willing to give Reagan the benefit of the doubt. They will apparently give him some time to try to work out a settlement — but more so because they lack other options than because they share his views.

If the United States fails again to put its money where its mouth is in dealing with Israel, it runs the risk of encouraging explosions in Lebanon, of breaking its promise to the P.L.O. to protect West Beirut against incidents like the massacre in the Chatila and Sabra refugee camps. The Reagan plan is described in Moscow as unacceptable and deceitful.

The writer is director of the Soviet and East European research program at The Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

Another Look at Begin and Realities in Israel

By Joseph Nedava

The author, a political science professor at the University of Haifa, wrote the article for the International Herald Tribune in response to "The Beirut Massacres and the Two Political Cultures of Israel" (Oct. 14).

HAIFA, Israel — Professor Shlomo Avineri's interpretations of the political scene in Israel following the Beirut massacres are overly simplistic, and therefore misleading.

The argument that attributes to a victim of persecution some characteristics of his persecutor is groundless when applied to practical politics, and dangerous because of its generalization. Mr. Avineri, in suggesting a dichotomy of Israel's population, depicts what amounts to a "nice" camp, the Labor supporters, composed of "more secularized and liberal European Jews," and an "ugly" camp, that of the Likud coalition, whose voters consist largely of immigrants from Mideast countries. Taken to its logical conclusion, this argument would assert that Labor members, remnants of the Holocaust, should be the more vindictive and heartless, in contrast to Jews from Mideast countries who had not lived through that traumatic experience.

Mr. Avineri rightly assumes that Menachem Begin's Zionist mentor was Vladimir Jabotinsky, but he characterizes the Zionist thinker as a military bogey. Nothing is further from the truth. Mr. Jabotinsky was a typical 19th-century liberal, a pacifist whose views bordered on philosophical anarchism. As a young man he wrote a play castigating all wars. The sanctity of human life was at the root of his liberal weltanschauung.

Yet, he realized, as did Garibaldi before him, that a national liberation movement cannot count only on the goodwill of people. In a world armed to its teeth, military strength is the

universal language. Jabotinsky therefore suppressed his inbred anti-militaristic sentiments. Indeed, his original contribution to Zionism is its military aspect, which in the long run was responsible for the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948.

The record should also be set straight in respect to Mr. Begin. Mr. Avineri is quite mistaken in his attempt to differentiate between the underground movements Hagannah and Irgun Zvai Leumi. During all the years that Mr. Begin headed the Irgun, he sought scrupulously to preserve human lives at all costs.

Early Irgun manifestos emphasized that the organization aimed at damaging British installations only. The Irgun persistently gave British officials notice to clear government buildings before an impending attack.

In the case of the King David Hotel bombing, which exacted a great toll of life, the British chief secretary refrained from advising the evacuation of his headquarters, saying, "I am here to give you orders, not to receive them."

The democratic Western world fails to grasp the real roots of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The West tends to interpret the Mideast conflict as a projected war between two nations, equating it, say, with the 70-odd years of French-German enmity. France

and Germany, Westerners conclude, have finally reconciled and now cooperate within the European Community. This, they naively believe, can serve as a pattern for ending the festering hatred and antagonism in the Mideast.

But the Arab world is not democratic and Islam resents national sovereignty minorities in its midst. Arab irreconcilability is evidenced daily by the Palestine Liberation Or-

ganization's persistent refusal to recognize Israel's legitimacy and its right to exist. The P.L.O. Covenant proclaims the aim of dismantling the "Zionist entity."

The Western democracies should think of the P.L.O.'s aims in terms of those of Soviet Communism. East-West coexistence could become a reality were the Russians ready to give up their long-standing dream of world revolution and domination. But Lenin's heritage dies hard with the Soviet rulers.

Israel's stand, far from being intransigent, is a manifestation of a struggle for its very survival, and it should be judged in this light.

Iraqi History Lesson

Regarding "Iran Debate Reported on Gulf War Strategy" (H/T, Oct. 25): You state that "some intelligence sources suggest that the Iranians may want to mount an attack to celebrate the anniversary this month of the seventh-century battle of Ashura, in which Shiite Moslems won a victory over what is now Iraqi soil."

Do you imply that the place was not Iraqi soil in the seventh century? And that Persian forces fought and defeated Arabs?

To set the record straight: The dominant ethnic group in Iraq in the seventh century was Arab. Iraq was a province of the Umayyad empire and was already known by its modern name. The battle of Ashura (as you call it) was between the partisans (i.e.

Shiites) of the Prophet's grandson, al-Husayn, who were Arab, and the Umayyad-controlled forces of Kufah and Basra on the other, who were Arab as well. At stake was the caliphate, not a territorial issue as the battle is usually referred to as the battle of Karbala, after the village near which it was fought. Ashura is actually the date (Oct. 10, 680) and by association denotes the Shiite tradition of redemptive suffering which focuses on this battle just as the Christian passion focuses on the crucifixion.

Your readers might be interested to know that far from winning the battle, the Shiites of the seventh century suffered a rout that all but wiped out their political leadership.

RAMZI BIKHAZI, Beirut.

Debate on Turkey

Regarding "Rights in Turkey" (Letters, Nov. 7): One is appalled by the audacity of the reader from London who accuses the Turkish government of repression and ruthless disregard of human rights.

The martial law is only temporary, and was declared in the face of the gravest necessity and with utmost care to ensure that anarchy does not ravage the country again.

It is only terrorists who can feel the bite of the measures taken — certainly not the man in the street — and those murderers certainly did not display any great compassion for their victims.

F. FATMA TILKIOGLU, Istanbul.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman
KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: ROLAND PINSON
Editor: KENNETH BONDY
Deputy Editor: FRANCIS DESMAISON
SAMUEL ABT, Deputy Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor
RICHARD H. MORGAN, Director of Circulation

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92206 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
General Manager, Asia: Alan Lottow, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-28 54 18, Telex 61170.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Nanterre B 732021126. Publication Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

خدا من الامم

Washington Remembers Vietnam

A Salute to the Survivors, a Memorial to the Dead

By Lynn Rosellini
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two couples stood in front of the new Vietnam War memorial.

"And where was your son?" one man asked.

"He was killed just south of Saigon," the other replied.

"Mine was killed three weeks before he was to get out," said the first man.

"Sad," said one of the women, shaking her head.

"Sad," said the other.

Then Ward and Maxine Holzheimer snapped a picture of Jack and Tawana Farley in front of the stark black granite monument that listed the names of their dead sons.

They have been trickling past the memorial for days now: the first of hundreds of thousands of Vietnam veterans and parents who have come here to observe a five-day salute to the men who fought in the divisive war.

From Wednesday, when the fence around the memorial on the Mall was removed, until Sunday's morning service at the National Cathedral, the National Salute to Vietnam Veterans will be aimed at giving a hero's welcome to men who never got one.

There will be a parade, floats, a flyover of air force and navy planes and open houses to reunite military units. There will be a 56-hour candlelight vigil, a reading of the names of the 57,939 Americans killed or missing in Vietnam and workshops on topics such as the herbicide Agent Orange, used as a defoliant in Vietnam, and the war's psychological aftereffects.

And there will be veterans, an estimated 250,000 of them, coming in wheelchairs and on crutches, by bus and plane and on foot, from Seattle and Boston and Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

"This is the Vietnam veterans' day in the sun," said Jan Scruggs, an infantryman in the war and the founder of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund.

Unlike veterans of other wars, the men who fought in Vietnam often returned to a reproachful silence. "They came home quietly," said Al Keller Jr., national commander of the American Legion, "sometimes hurt and broken, while the nation looked away in shame."

Now, nearly a decade after U.S. troops stopped fighting in Southeast Asia, and long after it has become apparent that no one else was going to give them a

homecoming, the veterans are doing it for themselves. Led by Mr. Scruggs, veterans' groups raised \$7 million to build the memorial on the Mall. They also planned the week's activities.

The salute, Mr. Scruggs said, is also a chance to heal the rifts left by America's longest and most unpopular war. "This is just one way in which the country at large can begin to recover from the whole episode of Vietnam," he said.

Like the Vietnam War itself, the granite memorial that lists the names of casualties has had its share of controversy.

The memorial, on a two-acre (8,000-square-meter) site between the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial, created a dispute as soon as its design was made public. Some veterans and congressmen called it a "tombstone" that failed to express proper patriotism and spirit.

Mr. Scruggs and others agreed to place a flagpole at the apex and to erect a statue representing the fighting men, which quieted the critics.

But there is still bitterness among veterans.

"The memorial's nice," said William Large, a recipient of the



Veterans read the names of war dead engraved on the granite walls of the Vietnam War memorial in Washington.

Bronze Star from Massachusetts, "but it ain't going to take care of the Vietnam veterans."

"We need jobs," said another veteran.

A third man, who had no legs, said, "We had our doubts about coming here. I didn't know if

there would be demonstrations like there were when we left."

The man, Michael Lafleur, of Stoughton, Massachusetts, looked down the row of names chiseled into the black granite, and added: "It's like a mass grave, isn't it?"

Emerging Power Feud May Determine Future Of Spain's Communists

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — A bitter power struggle is unfolding within the ranks of the Communist Party of Spain and its allied trade union that could determine whether the organization, once the most outspoken of so-called Eurocommunist parties, survives as a negligible sect or as a credible representative of the left.

After the party's debacle in last month's elections, which swept the Socialists to power, Santiago Carrillo, 67, resigned last weekend from the post of secretary-general that he had held since 1960.

Mr. Carrillo, who had led the

general Mr. Sartorius would have been expected to try to reintegrate the many writers, artists and intellectuals who were drummed out of the party.

"I am now the new secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain, and I am not going to allow anyone to exercise the secretary generalship from the shadows," insisted Mr. Iglesias on Sunday. But the former coal miner is handicapped by not sitting in the Cortes, where Mr. Carrillo, who holds the party's only seat in Madrid, will continue to speak for the Spanish Communists.

Communist sources say that during the campaign, the party seemed to have a good deal of money; they add that it is noteworthy that, for all Mr. Carrillo's professed Eurocommunism, his electoral program was silent on Poland.

Now the party is reportedly deep in debt and extremely vulner-



Santiago Carrillo

able to infiltration by the Soviet Union and such Moscow supporters as the Portuguese Communist Party.

With the party in shambles, the main arena for struggle between Mr. Carrillo and his foes has become the Workers' Commissions, the Communist-influenced union movement. In the past two years, Marcelino Camacho, the movement's leader, grew increasingly estranged from Mr. Carrillo, resigned his Communist parliamentary seat and severed his other party ties.

Mr. Carrillo is meeting a challenge from the Socialist General Workers' Union, which in plant elections had pulled even with the Workers' Commissions. But he also wanted to spare the union the fate of the Communist Party and defend himself against a plant-level campaign led by Carrillo partisans against his leadership.

A Socialist government with an absolute majority in parliament will inevitably lead the General Workers' Union the task of being an "official" organization, giving the Workers' Commissions an opportunity for growth.

Sedition Asserted In Manila Report

The Associated Press

MANILA — Military documents say a Roman Catholic organization has been infiltrated by subversives seeking to undermine the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, according to a report in the Manila Evening Post, a pro-government newspaper.

The newspaper reported Monday that declassified documents indicate that subversives who were not further identified had infiltrated the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, an organization of about 14,000 nuns and priests, both Filipino and foreign.

A spokesman for the association said it is engaged in religious activities and social work among workers and farmers and tanned the report "slander."

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading literary book publisher seeks manuscripts of all genres, fiction, non-fiction, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet E-3. Vintage Press 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10011 U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES



DAR AL-MAAL AL-ISLAMI

We are a large and rapidly expanding group of financial services companies with headquarters and service departments in Geneva. Our field operations are in the Middle-East, as well as West Africa. We are now creating the position of

Internal Audit Manager

The successful candidate will be called upon to set-up and organize the Internal Audit function for the entire Group, both at Corporate level and for affiliated operating Companies. He will be responsible to develop and administer a comprehensive program and procedures of internal auditing. The program and procedures will have to evaluate both the financial control and operational effectiveness aspects of DMI operations in Geneva and abroad. Frequent travelling will be required.

The ideal candidate should be a qualified accountant, with a proven track record of at least 10 years auditing experience, preferably in both banking and business environments. Fluency in English is a must. Familiarity with the Arab world would be a definite asset.

We offer a competitive salary and first-class benefits. The position will be based in Geneva.

Interested candidates are invited to send their résumé together with supporting documents to:

DAR AL-MAAL AL-ISLAMI (DMI) SA

Attention: Daniel Brinolf

Human Resources Department

P.O. Box 696 • 1211 GENEVA 1 • Tel.: 31 28 00

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence

FRANCHISE MANAGER POWER GENERATION

Our client is one of the leading earthmoving and related equipment distributors located in a Middle-Eastern country. To further strengthen its market position, the new job of Power Generation Franchise Manager has been created. It reports to General Management and carries P + L responsibility for all activities countrywide.

The ideal candidate:

- is min. 35 years old
- holds an electrical or mech. engineering degree or equivalent
- has international, preferably Mid-East experience
- has successfully worked with distributors
- is fluent in English
- is a flexible, team oriented manager

The position offers:

- excellent, tax-free remuneration commensurate with personality and experience
- married status
- paid fringe benefits, such as free accommodation, car allowance, paid round trip for family, etc.

Additional vacancies:

- experienced Sales Engineers for air compressors (industrial field)
- engineering equipment
- on- and off-highway trucks

- Sales Specialists for industrial and mining equipment

Candidates interested in the challenge can phone Mr. André E. Ruf on 021-33 12 13 in Lausanne, Switzerland, for answers to possible questions, but should submit their complete résumé with photograph, certificates and salary expectations rapidly to:

André E. Ruf
AER Consulting
P.O. Box 228
CH-1000 LAUSANNE 12
SWITZERLAND

France Will Tighten Its Policies on Asylum

Reuters

PARIS — France, which has been facing increasing criticism over its traditional leniency in welcoming political exiles, is prepared to extradite people who have committed violent crimes for political ends, officials said Wednesday.

The chief presidential spokesman, Jacques Attali, said France would in principle extradite persons who had committed murders, taken hostages or injured people in countries that respected human rights — if the political ends did not justify the violence.

Previously, France refused to extradite what it considered to be political activists, even if they were accused of murder.

Mr. Attali said the change in policy, proposed by Justice Minister Robert Badinter at a cabinet meeting Wednesday, would take effect immediately and would not be retroactive.

France has often been accused by its neighbors, especially Spain and Italy, of having excessively liberal asylum policies and of harboring dangerous criminals.

They have said that France has refused to extradite violent Basque separatists or Red Brigade guerrillas, and that it has provided a base for Middle Eastern extremist groups operating in Europe.

The Socialist government also has come under domestic pressure to tighten its asylum guidelines after a series of bombings and shootings this year, many of them aimed at Jewish and Israeli targets. Since

March, 18 persons have been killed and more than 100 have been injured in such attacks.

Mr. Attali said that in principle, extradition would be granted "when criminal acts, like the taking of hostages, murder and violence which leads to serious injury or death, are committed in a state which respects liberty and human rights." He said another condition would be that "the alleged political end cannot justify the use of unacceptable means."

Mr. Attali also said that a decision to extradite would depend on the political and legal system of the country asking for the extradition, the political nature of the crime, any political motive behind the request, and any risk to the person to be extradited because of his politics, race or religion.

Before Wednesday, signs were growing that France might change its asylum policies. In October, a French court ruled that two Italians accused by Rome authorities of leftist guerrilla violence could legally be extradited. And on Saturday, four Spaniards accused of membership in a Basque separatist group were arrested and charged with extortion and associating with known criminals.

Two weeks ago, government ministers from the European Community rejected a French proposal that a European court try terrorists and other criminals who were wanted outside their native country.

The ministers said they would prefer France and other states in the community to ratify a draft treaty, the so-called Dublin Convention of 1979, which deals with extradition and international judicial cooperation. France has refused to adhere to the treaty because it fears that individuals accused of terrorist acts might be unfairly treated when extradited.

Kenya Holds Ex-Official At His Home

United Press International

NAIROBI — The government of Kenya has placed Oginga Odinga, a former vice president, under strict house arrest and limited visitors to his rural home to his closest relatives and no more than one other person at a time.

The order restricting Mr. Odinga, 72, to his home was delivered to him Tuesday at the Kisumu police headquarters 190 miles (304 kilometers) northwest of Nairobi. It was signed by Justice Ole Tiplis, the minister of state in the office of the president.

"I was only told of the new order when I signed it," Mr. Odinga said. "I was not told any reason for it."

Mr. Odinga was expelled from the ruling Kenya African National Union earlier this year for calling the government of President Daniel Arap Moi corrupt. His passport was taken from him in July after a lecture tour of Britain where he advocated the overthrow of the Moi government and the establishment of socialism in Kenya. He was forcibly returned to Kenya in August after violating a government order not to leave the town.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

The official Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and 1979.

Seiko. Innovation is our tradition.

Elegant new dress watches created to be tomorrow's classics.

The integrity of design reaches beyond the contemporary and into the timeless. Ultra-thin, ultra-elegant style endowed with the legendary performance of Seiko Quartz.

For over a century, Seiko has defined and refined the realm of time. Is it any wonder people trust Seiko Quartz?

SEIKO

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

International Corporate Finance

Assistant Director Level

France c. £25,000 - negotiable

Acting on behalf of a major British merchant bank, we are seeking a French national in his/her early 30s with experience in the marketing, pricing and execution of Euro-dollar bond issues and similar securities. Applicants must have a record of achievement in this field and be able to represent, and obtain business for, the bank in the most professional manner. The successful applicant will currently be working in the international bond department of one of the leading banks or securities houses in Europe or the USA, and will work from our client's London office.

The position, which will be at Assistant Director level if the candidate's experience justifies it, will give an outstanding opportunity to influence the long term development of the bank's business in France. Naturally the salary and benefits package will fully reflect the significance of the appointment. Relocation expenses will be paid where appropriate.

Applications for this appointment should be made in writing quoting reference SS/16, giving full career and personal details, including current salary level, to Mr. M. R. Lytton. Please indicate any companies to whom you do not wish your application to be forwarded.

SAATCHI & SAATCHI RECRUITMENT
80 CHARLOTTE STREET LONDON W1A 1AQ

Saudi Arabia
German-Saudi-Arabian Joint Venture-Company
is seeking a young, single, both English and Arabic speaking

Sales Engineer (Electronics)

to work in the Eastern province in order to support the company's sales efforts. Please

Tonight could be the night

A touch of elegance and style. Cosmopolitan dining flair. And a fling with Lady Luck. What more exciting way to unwind and relax. To make your evening out an evening to remember, discover these 3 glittering, gilt-edged addresses.



Spielcasino Aachen

(Aix-la-chapelle) Intriguing international atmosphere. Avantgarde interiors with more than 100 works by leading contemporary artists. First class Gala Restaurant (Michelin star). Dancing in Club Zero.



Spielcasino Oeynhausen

Germany's latest. Tasteful gaming salons in the midst of the lovely Kurpark. Sophisticated ambience created by innovative architecture, lighting, color and art. Gourmet dining. Slot machines, Roulette, Black Jack daily from 3 p.m.



Spielcasino Bremen

Warm, inviting club atmosphere on celebrated Böttcherstrasse. Choice dishes in the Flett Restaurant, drinks in the Nautilus Bar.

Roulette, Black Jack (Baccara in Aix-la-chapelle) daily from 3 p.m.

Messieurs, Mesdames - Faites vos jeux.

Skepticism Is Growing On MX Basing Scheme Favored by Air Force

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — Amid tight secrecy, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger put the final touches Tuesday on his recommendation to President Ronald Reagan on the basing of the MX nuclear missiles. Mr. Weinberger apparently favors placing the missiles in an array of sunken silos built close together.

At the same time, skepticism over the basing scheme continued to grow. A key administration adviser expressed doubts on technical grounds and influential senators and representatives prepared political and legislative blockades, including a cutoff of funds for the MX.

The reason for Mr. Weinberger's insistence on secrecy was something of a puzzle since Defense Department, U.S. Air Force and defense industry officials were nearly unanimous in saying that he had no choice but to recommend the scheme. The plan is known officially as "closely spaced basing" and popularly as "dense pack."

But a few officials, noting increased opposition to the project, worried that Mr. Weinberger, who has consistently favored mobility for the intercontinental missiles over stationary silos, might come up with something unexpected.

Female Infanticide Reportedly Upsets Chinese Sex Ratio

United Press International

BEIJING — The killing of unwanted female babies is occurring with such frequency in China that the sex ratio is being upset, an official Chinese report says.

The China Youth News said Tuesday that recent letters received from across the nation report abandonment and drowning of female babies.

It said statistics from an unspecified number of communes over the past two years said that three of every five babies were boys. If the trend continues, the report said, "there will appear a serious social problem in which a large group of men will be unable to find spouses."

China's tough birth control policy allows only one child per couple in urban areas and two in the countryside. Couples who exceed limitations risk economic penalties and forced abortions. The newspaper said that many young couples cling to "feudalistic thinking" that favors men over women.

"The wild card in this is still Caspar Weinberger," said an industry official. "Everyone is concerned that he might lean back in his chair and put his own twist on this."

At issue is a plan calling for the deployment of 100 missiles in a narrow array about 14 miles (22.4 kilometers) long near an existing military base in Wyoming, Nevada or New Mexico. Each concrete and steel silo would be hardened to withstand airbursts from Soviet nuclear bombs.

The key to "dense pack," according to its advocates, would be what nuclear planners call "fratricide," meaning that explosions from the first bombs would destroy or deflect those that follow in a salvo. They contend that surviving MX missiles could rise through the heat and debris in a retaliatory strike against the Soviet Union.

Officials said that Mr. Weinberger hardly had an alternative to that plan, except for recommending options such as a ballistic missile defense system or deceptive basing with decoys, because the air force had been instructed by the White House not to consider other schemes.

The "dense pack" plan, however, has been viewed skeptically by Charles H. Townes of the University of California, who headed an advisory panel on the MX. Mr. Townes, a physicist who won the Nobel prize, has reiterated his belief that closely spaced basing would still be vulnerable to Soviet attack, officials said.

Meanwhile, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, planned to make public Wednesday a letter to other senators asking them to support an amendment that would delete funds for the missiles. In his letter, Mr. Hollings said: "We cannot let business as usual in the Pentagon prevail in this matter."

"The MX 'dense pack' will already cost \$35 billion over the next seven years," he said. "Real defense priorities and needs, along with a prudent economic course, should be our objective."

A spokesman for Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, said Mr. Hart would support Mr. Hollings and insist on hearing testimony from Mr. Townes and other specialists, as well as air force representatives.

In the House, Representative Joseph Addabbo, the New York Democrat who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee on defense, plans to begin work on the 1983 military appropriations bill next week. Officials said he planned to try to delete funds for the MX.



The crew of the U.S. space shuttle arriving Tuesday at Patrick Air Force Base in Florida. From left are Colonel Robert F. Overmyer, Vance D. Brand, William B. Lenoir and Joseph P. Allen.

5th Flight of U.S. Space Shuttle Set For Today Despite Leaky Regulator

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The four astronauts who will fly the next mission of the space shuttle Columbia arrived here Tuesday as preparations proceeded smoothly toward a scheduled launching Thursday.

Technicians worked through Tuesday night to make up the time lost in the countdown when they discovered a leaky helium regulator in the spaceship. After studying the problem, launching officials decided to bend mission rules and fly the Columbia despite the faulty system.

Staley Gross, the shuttle launching director, said tests had determined that the leakage rate was lower than expected and that the regulator should operate under most conditions. The regulator is a backup unit for the pressurization of small jets used in maneuvering the spaceship.

According to mission rules, both the primary and backup regulators must be working normally before the Columbia can be cleared for liftoff.

Mr. Gross, conceding that the rules were being relaxed in this case, said, "We are compromising by saying the leak rate is acceptable to flight."

When the astronauts arrived here Tuesday morning, after flying from the Johnson Space Center in Houston, the flight commander, Vance D. Brand, said: "We're all trained and ready. We know the ship is ready."

The pilot, Colonel Robert F. Overmyer of the Marine Corps, said, "I hope we put on a good show for you Thursday morning."

Columbia is to be launched at 7:19 A.M. Eastern Standard Time (1219 GMT).

Mr. Brand and Colonel Overmyer will be accompanied on this flight, the fifth for the winged, reusable spaceship, by two mission specialists, William B. Lenoir, an electrical engineer, and Joseph P. Allen, a physicist.

The four astronauts spent Tuesday afternoon in briefings while workers at launching pad 39-A stowed the crew's gear on board, closed and secured access panels to the Columbia's wiring and plumbing and began a sequence of communications, flight control and navigation checks.

The weather is forecast to be favorable for the launching at the Kennedy Space Center. If weather or mechanical troubles interrupt the final countdown, launching crews will have only 33 minutes in which to send the Columbia aloft.

On the first four flights, the launching "window" was usually two or three hours long. The shortness of time is dictated by lighting conditions at emergency landing sites and the timing and orbital positions required for deploying the two communications satellites that are mounted in the Columbia's cargo bay. Their deployment is the mission's primary objective.

About eight hours after liftoff, the astronauts plan to release the first satellite, SBS-3, for the shuttle's first paying customer, Satellite Business Systems Inc. of McLean, Virginia. On the afternoon of the second day, the other satellite, Anik C-3, is to be ejected into orbit. It is one of five orbiting relay stations operated by Telesat Canada for handling much of Canada's domestic communications.

Romania's Tax on Emigration Visas Could Hurt Trade Status, U.S. Warns

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department says that a new education tax that Romania has imposed on applicants for emigration visas could "gravely jeopardize" the preferential-tariff treatment Bucharest receives on its U.S. exports.

"The education tax appears to be a burden that will run into the tens of thousands of dollars in hard currency for those Romanian citizens who have received free education through the secondary, university and graduate school levels," John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said Tuesday.

Mr. Hughes said the tax was contrary to the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, which provides for a right to leave one's country of birth. The Bucharest state decree says Romanians granted exit visas to settle abroad will have to pay back in Western hard currencies all expenses that the state had spent for their high school and university education.

At stake in the decision by Bucharest is whether Romania will continue to be eligible for the low tariffs that it has been receiving under its most-favored-nation status. An amendment to the Trade Act forbids granting such status to countries that levy more than a nominal fee on would-be emigrants.

Mr. Hughes said the tax would make it much more difficult for President Ronald Reagan to continue granting most-favored-nation status to Romania.

Yugoslavia Keeping Tight Lid on Kosovo

But Violence Is Frequent in Province Where Albanian Nationalism Rampant

By David Binder

New York Times Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — In Belgrade, three muscular men in black windbreakers boarded a night train to Kosovo, the southern province where nearly all of Yugoslavia's ethnic Albanians live.

In a conversation with a visitor in the aisle, the three men said in Serbian that they were headed for the provincial capital, Pristina, for a few days of what they called "service work."

On arrival near dawn, they were picked up by a van marked "militia." The three were plainclothesmen of the Yugoslav Federal Security Service, apparently sent here to help prevent acts of violence by Albanian nationalists.

An official in Belgrade, 150 miles (240 kilometers) to the north, said that since the rioting in March 1981 when nine persons were killed, the Yugoslav government had spent more than \$30 million to maintain order in the Kosovo Autonomous Province, which abuts Albania. The province, which is dominated by its approximately 1.2 million ethnic Albanians, contains only about 180,000 Slavs.

Both the Yugoslav Army and the militia maintain a large visible presence here. Yet acts of violence, mostly attacks on Kosovo Serbs or their property, continue to be reported every week in the Belgrade press.

In an interview, Ismail Bejta, 53, a husky ethnic Albanian who is a member of the province's Communist Party presidium, spoke with pride of progress in the industrialization of the province, but he spoke scornfully of the Kosovo nationalists as "traitors."

Turning the political situation around, he said it was getting more stable every day.

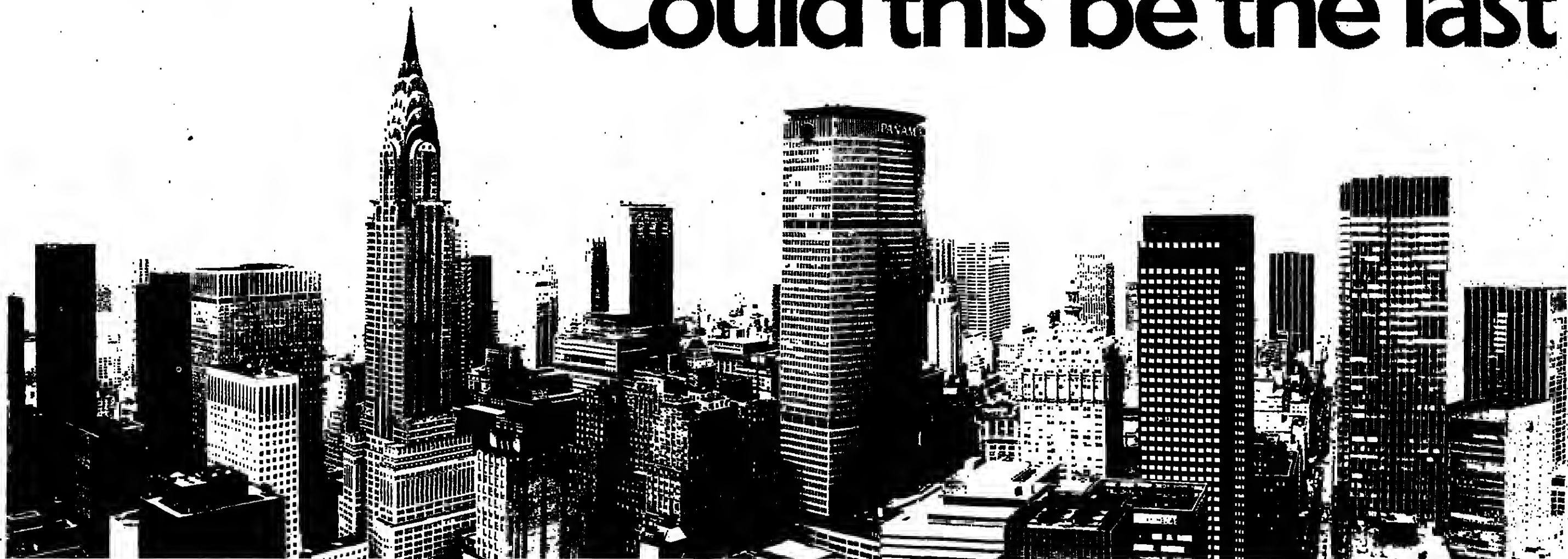
"Now the school year has begun," he said, adding that, with "500,000 youngsters enrolled," there have been "no hostile actions, though of course you do find slogans painted here and there."

The ethnic turmoil in Kosovo has origins that go back more than five centuries, when the Serbian nation developed in this region and created a brief-lived empire that was ended by the Ottoman Turks in 1389. As the Turkish grip tightened, Serbs gradually migrated northward, and Albanians moved in, with their own language and culture.

After Serbia became independent again in the 19th century, Belgrade asserted dominance over the Albanians of Kosovo. After Tito's Communists took power in the 1940s, Kosovo's Albanians were ruled with an iron hand by the Serbian authorities of Belgrade for nearly 21 years. A minority in Serbia as a whole, the Albanians were already a majority in Kosovo.

After the riots of March 1981, one reason given for the unrest was that the province's ethnic majority was sharing unequally in the nation's wealth. But the demonstrators' main demand was political. They want Kosovo to be upgraded from an autonomous province to a full-fledged constituent republic of Yugoslavia. This idea was firmly rejected by Belgrade, which said it could prove to be the first step toward Kosovo's secession from Yugoslavia.

Could this be the last



Sooner or later everyone has to face the fact that Manhattan just isn't getting any bigger. No matter how many luxurious buildings are squeezed into these most sought-after acres, almost none will reward its owners with the breathtaking and panoramic views from Dag Hammarskjöld Tower. By day you will enjoy the broad vistas of the East River and the Manhattan skyline. By night you'll be thrilled by a dazzling brilliance unique to New York City.

Standing proudly in the heart of Manhattan's prestigious diplomatic and financial centre, Dag Hammarskjöld Tower rubs shoulders with the United Nations Building, embassies, fine shops, restaurants and cultural centres, with the theatre district only a few minutes taxi ride away.

Dag Hammarskjöld Tower offers forty-three storeys of dramatic design and great architectural style containing studios, as well as one and two bedroom apartments, almost all with balconies. All is crowned by the duplex Skyline Leisure and Swim Club with its year round swimming pool and health club.*

For a building so grandly distinguished, the practical details of life are minutely catered

for, as you'd expect, with salient features including 24-hour doorman and concierge, maid service under the supervision of an executive housekeeper and the Skyline Lounge available for meetings and parties.* Individually controlled heating and air conditioning. A fully equipped laundry and, of course, attended indoor garage.

Studio, 1 and 2 bedroom apartments are available from \$150,000 to \$705,000. Sales office and model residences are open daily and weekends.

*Available at additional cost.

تجدد من الداخل

SCIENCE

Getting Close-Ups Of the Polar Bears

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

CHURCHILL, Manitoba — Thirty-five miles from this settlement on Hudson Bay, Gordon Stenhouse, a wildlife biologist, has locked himself in a cage. There, he spends long hours watching the wild, hungry polar bears he has lured toward him with strategically placed portions of whale meat.

From the sanctuary of his cage Mr. Stenhouse, chief wildlife biologist for Canada's Northwest Territories, is studying the bears to test ways of detecting and then deterring the animals, which through no fault of their own have become dangerous pests to an increasing human population.

Contacts between the aloof seal-eating bears, the world's largest and strongest land-based predators, and humans are increasing rapidly as new technology is opening up areas of the arctic to exploitation. Oil rigs, artificial islands, and pipelines have been established in areas where the bears have thrived unchallenged for centuries.

The human incursion has caused problems for both species, explained Ian Stirling, a research scientist for the Canadian Wildlife Service, who spends his autumns here studying the world's southernmost population of polar bears. Mr. Stirling pointed out that last year at least one man working on an arctic oil rig was killed by a bear and that the numbers of bears killed by resource developers has risen sharply. In the Northwest Territories, where most of the energy exploration and reclamation work has taken place, 10 polar bears were killed by development teams in 1978, 16 in 1979 and 34 in each of the last two years.

Technically, polar bears are not an endangered species, though they are protected by law in all the

arctic countries. In Canada, whites may kill the bears only in self-defense, while some Indian and Eskimo groups are permitted to kill a limited number of bears. Native peoples have traditionally fed their sled dogs on bear meat, but the numbers of dogs have declined radically with the spread of snowmobiles. Still, a bearskin can be sold by hunters for more than \$1,000, and individual hairs, highly prized for tying fishing flies, sell for more than \$2 each in Japan.

Stirling estimates that there are 20,000 to 40,000 polar bears in the world. The vagueness of the count underscores the difficulty of examining with precision these thousand-pound flesh-eaters, who spend most of their active lives under water or on ice in freezing temperatures.

Much of what has been learned about the bears in the last 10 years has been learned in this old whaling outpost at the mouth of the Churchill River. Though roughly on the same latitude as London, and served by daily trains from Winnipeg, 650 miles to the south, the community of 700 people gears up each autumn for an infestation of polar bears. Schoolchildren are warned to keep off rocky areas, game wardens snare bears in town in culvert traps and put them in punishment pounds, and storekeepers sell sweatshirts proclaiming, "Our household pests are polar bears."

Mr. Stirling pointed out that the city, which a decade ago had some 5,000 people working at a missile base, lies in the path of the bears' seasonal wanderings. The major events on the bear calendar, activities that have only become known in the last 15 years, involve the retreat to the shore when the ice breaks up in June and July.

Nick Lunn, a graduate student working with Mr. Stirling, explained that the bears in this region come ashore around Cape Tatnam, 200 miles southward on the shore of Hudson Bay. Behind the coastline, the area is so remote and desolate that a 100-square-mile region dotted with the dens of our species was not discovered until 15 years ago.

During the summer months and into the fall the bears travel northward on land toward Churchill. At this time they eat very little if anything and are very inactive. Lunn, who is studying their eating habits, says they essentially live off their accumulated fat.

As the chill spreads in the fall, the bears, except for the pregnant females, who remain at the dens, approach the coast once more, and



The New York Times

some of them come to Churchill, where every day they can be seen tearing at aluminum foil and cardboard containers at the town garbage dump. They are looking for snacks to tide them over until the ice forms and they can again gorge themselves on the 150-pound ringed and bearded seals that form their preferred diet.

Mr. Stirling and Mr. Lunn recently took their research project to the dump, assisted by Ian Thorleifson, a research technician from the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources.

Stalking an unsuspecting bear, Mr. Stirling fired a narcotizing dart that almost instantly brought down the animal on a ledge of garbage. After the drug left the bear conscious but paralyzed, the scientists checked the tag in its ear and the identifying tattoo on its lip, both placed in previous years.

This bear was number 5547, a 4-year-old male who had been stunned and studied every year since he first came to the dump as a cub with his mother.

Why some bears have become habituated to the dump while others have not is a question that intrigues the scientists. One theory is

that the more dominant and powerful bears set up spheres of influence on the rocky coast, effectively banishing some, but not all, females and their cubs to the dump. Ironically, one result of their exile is that the dump browsers are eating more than the virtually fasting stronger bears spread out along the coast.

During the five hours that bear number 5547 was knocked out, the scientists recorded basic data. They estimated the bear's weight at 590 pounds, or about half its adult weight.

Stirling pried out a tooth for laboratory examination. The bear's temperature was found to be normal, and in general, the animal was judged healthy. "He's a good looking bear," said Mr. Thorleifson.

The scientists' last step was to implant a small radio transmitter in the bear's ear. Mr. Stirling said he used to place the transmitters on collars, but those models often fell off as bears grew more active with cold weather. "This is the third one of these new models we have implanted and we hope they will enable us to better track movements," said Mr. Stirling.

India Struggles to Revive Its Creativity

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Once, when the Roman Empire was dying, and much of classical learning lay in ashes, and the Dark Ages were descending on the West, there flourished on the plains of northern India not only the most civilized culture of its time, but also one of the most creative in history.

There, under the Gupta emperors, 1,000 years before Galileo and Kepler and Newton, Indian thinkers developed a revolutionary idea without which modern science could not exist: the concept of mathematical zero, along with the related system of numerals that is called Arabic but was, in fact, invented here. By the fifth century, an Indian had discovered the earth's axial rotation. Well before the Renaissance re-illuminated Europe, Indian mathematicians had explored the upland realms of quadratic equations and cube roots, had become the first to assign 3.1416 as the value of pi, and had mastered the concept of infinity. Throughout most of history, in fact, Indian science and Indian culture generally matched and at times exceeded anything anywhere else in the world.

But then, conquered by foreigners and immersed in mysticism and worship of the past, India lost its scientific vitality — unfortunately, and somewhat ironically, just as the scientific-industrial revolution was beginning elsewhere. And by the dawn of Indian independence 35 years ago, Jawaharlal Nehru would write sadly that, with some brilliant exceptions, Indian intellectual and scientific life had become "a sluggish stream."

Nehru as prime minister set out to brighten that picture, and today, a generation later, India is generally regarded as having converted itself from a technologically backward nation into a technologically competent one. But it is not by and large considered, even by some of the friends of Indian science, to have yet achieved a particularly elevated level of scientific or technological creativity. Performance in the laboratory, critics say, is ragged, uneven, too often mediocre and behind the times. Bright young scientists, unfulfilled and underpaid, consequently flee to the West by the thousands at a time when India needs them most.

Most important, analysts say, the crucial element, the capacity for innovation that is rooted in the regenerative character of basic and applied research, has yet to be firmly and systematically established.

India offers a vivid illustration of the uphill battle facing the Third World as it struggles to enlist modern science and technology

on behalf of its poor, hungry, and sick millions. With a sixth of the planet's people, India is considered in many ways the de facto leader of the developing countries, with perhaps the best chance to lead them, as a group, away from long-term technological, and thus economic, dependence on the industrialized world. If India cannot develop its own home-grown capacity for scientific advancement and technical innovation, it is reasoned, the gap between northern and southern hemispheres in science-based wealth and power will not only continue but probably widen.

Such concerns will underlie the work of a blue-ribbon committee

wood in saline and alkaline soil; and experimenting with the cassava fruit for production of fuel alcohol.

But for all that, many leaders of India's intellectual and scientific establishment say, conditions are not such as to encourage or promote the crucial ingredient of science. This is the habit of mind that links curiosity with disciplined, rigorous, sustained investigation to expand the limits of knowledge.

"India has built up an enormous potential across the spectrum," says Romesh Thapar, the publisher of Seminar, an influential, New Delhi-based intellectual journal. "We can do this, we can do that, but all at a technical level which is

Partly also, says Dr. M.G.K. Menon, one of the government's chief science advisers and planners, is the fact that science, and the ever more sophisticated equipment needed to pursue it, are growing and changing everywhere, at an explosive rate. It is difficult to keep up with this while at the same time establishing a basic research network. "Therefore," he said, "what you will find when you go around in many of our laboratories is that we have not kept up."

Some historians and analysts of science maintain that the advance of scientific knowledge usually depends on a system in which universities, industry, and government make demands on each other and cross-fertilize each other so as to meet those demands.

But in India, some analysts say, the critical connection among these institutions is weak or nonexistent. Industry makes few or no demands on the universities and vice versa, and the government laboratories do not much interact with either. On top of that, in a reversal of the U.S. pattern, government laboratories do most of the research. Indians and Westerners alike say that bureaucratically convoluted science is a contradiction in terms; that initiative and creativity have little chance to flower.

The upshot is that both the incentive and opportunity to do front-rank scientific research is lacking.

Private industry is praised for having produced, in just 35 years, a complete array of Indian-made consumer products. But it is widely regarded as having done little to foster applied research of its own.

Caste, class, and language are also said by analysts to impose barriers to the long-term development of an energetic Indian science — caste and class because they cut off millions from the opportunity to become technologists and researchers; and language because only a tiny minority of Indians speak English, the language in which Indian science is conducted.

Mr. Thapar and others assert that most of the best scientific brains go abroad. According to government sources, nearly 24,000 did so in 1981. More than half of those stayed abroad, and the officially registered expatriates are considered only a fraction of the total. Thousands leave the scientific and technical professions within India as well.

Obviously, Dr. Menon says, India cannot take its place in the front rank "across the entire front of science and technology." In its drive for excellence, it must select those areas most vital to India: Health, fertility control, food production, and energy are the most obvious areas.

Performance in the laboratory, critics say, is ragged, uneven, too often mediocre and behind the times. Bright young scientists, unfulfilled and underpaid, flee by the thousands at a time when India needs them

of U.S. and Indian scientists, established as a result of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States last July, that is to explore ways in which scientists from the two countries can collaborate on research in areas of direct concern to India: food production, for example, and fertility control. The committee's work is to begin in January.

It is true that Indian scientists can point with pride to such pre-World War II predecessors as the physicists J.C. Bose and C.V. Raman, a 1930 Nobel laureate. It also is true that nearly 1,000 research laboratories, institutes, and technical schools have been established throughout the country since 1947. The nation spends nearly a billion dollars a year on research and development. It lays claim to the third largest pool (after the United States and the Soviet Union) of scientific and technical manpower. Its best scientific minds help populate and nourish the laboratories of the West, especially the United States.

India has launched weather and communications satellites, built atomic reactors and developed a nuclear device, and brought about an impressively successful science-based "green revolution" in agriculture.

They are also, for example, developing an alternate atomic fuel for India's nuclear plants; producing new strains of wheat and rice; researching the uses of animal waste in producing energy and building facilities to make such conversions; trying to develop tree species that will give high yields of

way behind what the world has long since achieved."

By way of illustration, Mr. Thapar cites Indian automobiles. India collaborated with British and Italian auto makers to produce its own cars at the same time Japan collaborated with the United States. But while the Japanese developed their own evolving designs by investing in research and development, Indian automakers did not. As a result, Indian cars, though they have changed somewhat over the decades, look, perform, and pollute much as did their Morris and Fiat ancestors of 20 and 30 years ago.

In attempting to explain why scientific research is proceeding so unevenly at the moment, some analysts invoke Hindu India's mystical intellectual cast. They note the Hindu conviction that reality is a never-ending cycle of birth, death, and rebirth in which nothing fundamentally new can ever be discovered. This, they say, is contrary to the linear-thinking spirit of discovery and the ever-evolving, ever-changing picture of reality that science paints.

But other explanations say that while this may be true, thousands, perhaps millions, of Indians have nevertheless shed their mysticism and embraced science. The real difficulties, they say, are more concrete and lie with a variety of structural, institutional, and economic factors.

Partly, says a Western analyst, it is simply the stage of development at which India finds itself. It has been only 35 years since India began to build its research establishment.

last great view in Manhattan?



DAG HAMMARSKJOLD TOWER

1 block from the United Nations.
240 East 47th Street,
New York.

Gracious living and a dramatic view in New York

U.K. enquiries to:

Edwards, Bigwood & Bewlay, Parkside House,
51/53 Brick Street, London W1Y 7DU. Tel: 01-499 9452.
Telex: 8953629G.

Howed, ESTATE OFFICES

Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7XL. Tel: 01-589 1490.
Telex: 24319G.

European enquiries to:

New York 1 Development Europe, Langstraat 1,
6690 AA Gendt, The Netherlands. Tel: 08812-1889.
Telex: 48108NL.

U.S. enquiries to:

Douglas-Eliman-Gibbons & Ives, Inc., Selling
and Managing Agent, 240 East 47th Street, New York,
NY 10017. Tel: (212) 759-8844. Telex: 237867NYK.

A development of R.H. Sanbar Projects, Inc.

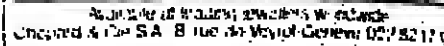
The complete offering and terms are in a prospectus available from the sponsor.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------



Los Angeles Times Service

In the 1940s, Lucky Strike Green has gone to war" was such a familiar line that comedians joked about it on radio. Even in the early days of television in the 1950s, Americans watched "Your Hit Parade" and grew used to dancing Lucky Strike packages.

Lucky Strike Vanishor. A company executive says today that the company's producers of the American Tobacco Co., "was unwilling to spend the money to develop and push a filter on Lucky. After all, the reasoning went, a man is going to allow himself to be caught smoking a cigarette with a filter on it."

With sales leveling off and advertising banned on TV and radio after the surgeon general's report, tobacco companies kept a much lower profile.

its Pall Mall brand was always a creditable seller, and the company says its Carlton brand is the leader in its very-low-tar category. Still, these are minor segments compared with the largest category, low-tar cigarettes. That's where Marlboro, Winston and Camel now are.

Now after two decades of silence, Lucky Strike is making a comeback — with a filter and entering the low-tar category. The campaign's theme is "Lucky Strikes Again."

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 40)

هكذا من الرجل

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1982

Page 9

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Wall Street's Bears Still Saying What Goes Up Must Come Down

Are bears an endangered species? With the roaring bull market up almost 300 points in less than three months, have they taken to the hills? Hardly.

The number of stock market optimists and pessimists, as measured by the 116 advisory letters that Investors Intelligence monitors, shows 27.8 percent remain bears versus 40.7 percent bulls. The rest, 31.5 percent, like the market but advise waiting for a correction to buy. Here's a sampling of what the bears are saying:

"All our indicators are telling us that the market is ready for the first substantial setbacks since the rally started in August. We can see heavy distribution at these exceedingly high levels in many stocks and feel that a very strong sell-off is possible." — Wellington Letter by Bert Dohmen-Ramirez, Honolulu.

"I have sell signals from my wave count, from my momentum indicators, and from the volume and new highs. I am not going to guess how far the coming correction will take the Dow... but I do say sell stocks here, and for those of you with a speculative bias, buy a few puts."

—Master Investor, J. T. Goddard, West Palm Beach, Fla.

And Papa Bear Joseph Granville, who compares the market to Mount St. Helens, warns: "Almost 15 percent of the entire rally was accomplished Nov. 3. By doing this it mathematically suggests the entire rally could be given back in days, not months or years."

In the other corner for the bulls, counseling subscribers to be 100 percent invested, is Martin Zweig, editor of *Zweig Forecast*. He admits "the action is getting gamier with low-priced stocks and new issues getting a big play." Too much of that, he grants, would be negative, "but at this stage speculative appetites are just getting whetted.... There'll be gut-wrenching down-days ahead, but bulls clearly have a hold on this market."

Somewhere in the middle of this bull-bear tussle, like most, is Nicholas Benachi, Paris manager of Bear Stearns. Asked what he's buying now, Mr. Benachi replied, "Valium."

Wall Street is vulnerable to a 50- to 70-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average if the Federal Reserve continues to frustrate traders and fails to lower the discount rate in the next week, according to Alex Rydberg, head of the foreign securities department at Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm.

Buying on Corrections

This would only be a short-term sell-off, he predicts, adding that investors are flush with funds and are coming quickly into the market on any correction. Pointing to the \$250 billion parked in money market accounts, he added, "That's going to move one day, and when it does a chunk will go into stocks."

Mr. Rydberg said the "depressed state" of economic fundamentals — low productivity, high unemployment and low commodity prices — makes him bullish about Wall Street and other markets because of the opportunity for a big recovery. There also seems to be consensus emerging worldwide that public spending by governments must be checked, he said.

"So for the first time in 10 years there's the chance production can increase without stirring up inflation."

Stocks Mr. Rydberg said the bank is buying are "solid growth" companies such as AT&T, IBM, United Technologies, Carnation and PepsiCo, along with Xerox as a "comeback candidate." He also likes the retail group, notably Sears Roebuck and J.C. Penney.

Still Looking

"A lot of people have still missed this rally," he observed. "Interest rates should continue to go down, and when the return on bonds breaks below the double-digit figure, they'll be looking even harder for a place to put their cash." (The rate now on first-class paper is 10 1/2 to 11 percent.)

For Europeans, a strong dollar over the next three or four months will keep up the appeal of U.S. investments, he said, though by late 1983 he said he expects that the currency will start being seen as fundamentally overvalued. "Stock performance over the last 10 years as adjusted for inflation has been pitiful," he asserted, calling Wall Street attractive on both an absolute basis and relative to such other investments as real estate and antiques. "Maybe the time has come for stocks," he said.

On the bank's recommended list are American Express, AT&T, Cigna and Texas Instruments, as well as two cyclical ones, PPG Industries and CSX. Meredith and Medtronic are rated special-growth situations.

Two Dutch multinationals, Philips, the world's second largest consumer electronics/electrical manufacturer, and Unilever, the world's largest consumer packaged goods company, are recommended for purchase by Drexel Burnham in a lengthy report. Both enjoy low price/earnings ratios and have benefited from restructuring. Drexel says, Unilever also was recommended recently by Bear Stearns' head of research, Alan Schwartz, speaking at luncheon in New York for French money managers.

Another Dutch company, Gist-Brocades, is the subject of a favorable report by Bank Mees & Hope, Amsterdam. Underscored is the company's position in biotechnology, notably in recombinant-DNA technology. The bank calls the company's century-long experience in the industrial application of micro-organisms unique. But the investment appeal of Gist-Brocades suffers from the company's involvement in other, less-promising commercial activities, the bank notes, and does not enjoy the biotechnology "pure-play" image of Sweden's A.B. Fortia or Denmark's Novo Industries.

International Herald Tribune

Prices Off After Gain On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their volatile performance Wednesday, closing sharply lower after recording steep gains during the morning.

When prices get this high you get a very nervous market," said Hildegarde Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities. "This afternoon you had no buying and lots of profit-taking, but the pattern could be reversed tomorrow."

The Dow Jones industrial average rose almost 12 points in morning trading to about 1,070 but changed direction in the afternoon and closed with a loss of 15.73 points at 1,044.52.

The NYSE transaction tape ran 7 margin while volume for the 112 million shares from the 111.2 million traded Tuesday. Volume has exceeded 100 million shares 22 times since August 18.

The NYSE transaction tape ran 30 minutes late early in the day, indicating that smaller investors were placing buy orders.

An indication that such investors were moving their money into stocks came late in the day when the Investment Company Institute reported that assets of money market mutual funds fell \$309 million in the week ended Tuesday.

It has been expected that as yields on money market instruments fell, smaller investors would move their money into securities, but this week the first time money markets have not grown in some time.

Professional investors normally pull back when smaller investors are buying. Analysts said professional traders and institutions were both buying and selling in equal amounts Wednesday.

The early surge was a continuation of Tuesday's rally that saw many institutions, skeptical of the market's huge move since mid-August, jumping onto the bandwagon.

Brokers pointed out that many large investors have formula selling plans and that was making considerable stock available for trading.

Oil stocks that have not been a major part in this three-month rally remained weak, holding averages down, analysts said.

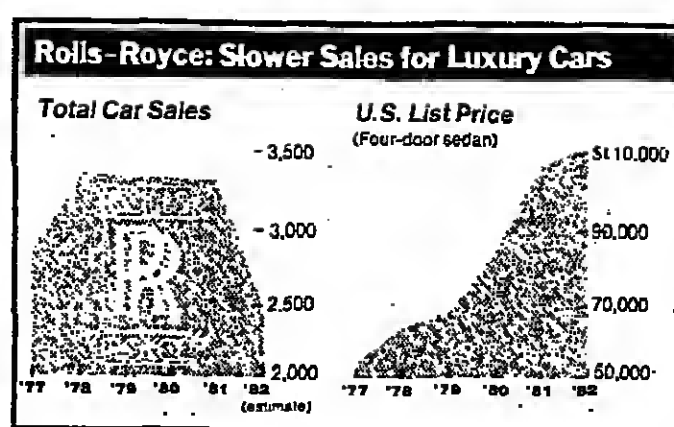
A factor in the market's broad advance was the pervasive view among analysts that the Federal Reserve will encourage further declines in interest rates in order to stimulate the economy.

"Another discount rate is coming — the only uncertainty is the timing," said Ronald A. Glantz, chief investment officer of Paine Webber Mitchell Hinchins. At the start of this week, Mr. Glantz expressed his long-term opinion that "the market could move up another 70 percent over the next two years."

The discount rate charged to financial institutions is now 9 1/4 percent.

Also bullish over prospects for stock prices is Francis H.M. Kelly, chairman of the investment policy committee at Dean Witter Reynolds. "By the end of 1984, we could see the Dow industrials at 1,500," he predicted. "This will be a decade of austerity in terms of low capital spending and high unemployment, but it promises a bull market for both equities and fixed-income securities."

On the NYSE floor, several blue-chip issues recorded price drops, including IBM, off 1 1/4 to 84 3/4, GTE Corp. 1 1/4 to 42 1/4 and ATT 3/4 to 63 1/4, all in active trading.



Even Rolls-Royce Feels the Slump

By Barnaby J. Feder

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

CREWE, England — It is almost a relief in the aging factory complex here where Rolls-Royce automobiles are assembled. Visitors who ask what happens when the luxury cars break down are smilingly told: "Our cars don't break down. Occasionally they fail to proceed."

This carefully cultivated belief that there is nothing like a Rolls-Royce, except, perhaps, its lower-priced cousin, the Bentley, has long provided a reliable shield for Rolls during economic downturns. Even in lean times, demand has usually been strong enough that Rolls purchases frequently have to wait several months for delivery.

The cheapest Rolls model, the Silver Spirit, has a list price of \$111,000 in the United States, and the top of the line, the Corniche convertible, lists at \$162,500.

However, the deep and relentless recession now gripping much of the world has changed all that.

First came reports of an increasing number of used Rolls cars on the market at depressed prices. Then there were falling sales figures. Worst of all, according to followers of the company, were news articles about unprecedented discounting from list prices by dealers struggling to sell the unimpeachably expensive vehicles.

After several months of study, convinced Rolls executives that an upturn was not imminent, the company announced last week that it would lay off 750 employees, about 15 percent of its work force here, and 95 employees at the smaller Mulliner Park frame shop north of London. The layoffs are part of a retrenchment plan calling for every department to cut costs by 20 percent.

It is not the first belt-tightening move by Rolls, however. A total of (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

U.K. Opens Drive to Sell Shares in State Oil Firm

By Barry May

REUTERS

LONDON — The British government launched its most ambitious effort to date to open national enterprises to private investors when it offered to sell shares in Britoil, the state-owned North Sea oil company.

The sale by tender of 255 million shares, 51 percent of Britoil, was announced by Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson.

"It will create an independent British oil company free to seize the opportunities open to it and substantially reduce the size of the public sector in an area where state ownership has no rational justification," he told Parliament.

Underwriters in London's financial district set the minimum price at £2.15 (\$3.57) a share, for a potential total value of £548 million.

Mr. Lawson, however, said the sale would raise at least £600 million for the government.

The sale of Britoil is the biggest effort yet by the Conservative government to reverse years of state control in British industry and raise much-needed cash for the treasury.

The shares are being sold on a tender basis rather than through a more conventional fixed-price offer because the government is eager to save itself further embarrassment from any underpricing of stock in a state asset.

When shares in Amersham International, a nuclear power producer, were offered for sale earlier this year at a fixed price of £1.42 they were oversubscribed 23 times.

Amersham's shares jumped to £1.90 in early trading, allowing

speculators to make large profits. This week, the shares have been trading at around £2.75.

Britoil was formed in August when the state's oil exploration and production interests were split off from British National Oil Corp., created by a Labor Party government to ensure a national stake in British oil trade.

Britoil's North Sea oil output is 2 million barrels a day, worth \$1 billion a year at current prices, making Britain the world's sixth largest producer. Britoil's 140,000 barrels

a day accounts for about 7 percent of the total.

Peter Shore, the opposition economic affairs spokesman, told Parliament that when the Labor Party came to power again it would renationalize Britoil.

"We shall take back the Britoil shares and we shall pay not a penny more than what the government itself receives," he said. "Let that message be registered by all those who hope to make a killing," he said.

Signal to Acquire Wheelabrator-Frye

By Anthony Ramirez

LOS ANGELES TIMES SERVICE

LA JOLLA, California — Signal Cos. has agreed to purchase Wheelabrator-Frye Inc., a New Hampshire-based engineering and manufacturing company, for \$19.7 million.

Signal common stock with a current market value of nearly \$946 million.

Under the agreement announced late Tuesday, Signal agreed to exchange two of its shares for each of Wheelabrator-Frye's 19.7 million shares outstanding. The transaction is subject to approval by directors and shareholders of both companies and certain regulatory agencies.

The combined companies, with revenue last year of \$7.1 billion, would be known as Signal Cos. Both companies asked the New

York Stock Exchange to halt trading in their shares Tuesday pending the announcement. At that point, Signal was trading at \$34 a share, up 25 cents from Monday, and Wheelabrator-Frye was trading at \$50.75, up \$4.50.

After completion of the combination, which is expected early next year, Forrest N. Shumway, currently chairman and chief executive of Signal, is to hold those posts in the combined companies, the announcement said.

Michael D. Dingman, Wheelabrator-Frye chairman, is to become president of Signal, replacing Daniel W. Derbes, who is to become a Signal executive vice president.

In connection with the acquisition, Signal plans to increase its common stock dividend to an annual rate of 90 cents a share from its current level of 84 cents, the announcement said. The increase is designed to compensate Wheelabrator-Frye shareholders who will receive \$1.80 a share annually, but would only receive \$1.68 without the increase.

In interviews Tuesday, Mr. Shumway and Mr. Dingman said they have known each other for almost five years since they took a trip to the Middle East with a group of businessmen.

Although Mr. Shumway said they had discussed the idea of a merger in the past, talks had intensified only in the last three months, when the two companies' stock prices had "roughly balanced" at a 2-to-1 ratio, with Wheelabrator-Frye's stock selling at about \$50 a share and Signal's at \$24 a share, Mr. Shumway said.

"The combination of the two companies results in a unique and strong management team. The two companies will be a blend of technological disciplines, all leaders in their respective fields," Mr. Shumway and Mr. Dingman said in a joint announcement.

Signal currently has about 72 million shares outstanding. The 40 million shares to be exchanged for Wheelabrator-Frye currently are authorized but unused.

As a result of the merger, the former Wheelabrator-Frye shareholders would own more than 35 percent of the combined companies' approximately 111.4 million shares.

Signal's units include Mack Trucks Corp., its largest subsidiary; Garrett Corp., which makes aircraft turbo-prop engines and turbochargers for trucks, UOP Inc., which is involved in energy, environment and engineering; and Ampex Corp., an electronics company. Signal earned \$214 million last year on revenue of \$5.34 billion.

Wheelabrator-Frye is a worldwide engineering and manufacturing company with 206 facilities in 33 states and 24 countries.

Hong Kong Subway Funding in Doubt

By Adrian Wright

REUTERS

HONG KONG — Plans by Hong Kong's Mass Transit Railway Corp. to finance its new Hong Kong Island underground rail line through property developments of the above-ground station sites are being jeopardized by the property market recession here, analysts said Wednesday.

As the government presented a 1.82 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$236 million) bill to the railway corporation for surface development rights to a new station, Tokyo banking sources announced the suspension of syndication of a \$1.5 billion loan being raised by the subway development consortium.

The five-member consortium, led by Hang Lung Development, announced in June that it was raising the loan to develop the Admiralty 2 station site on Hong Kong Island.

But the Tokyo banking sources said that syndication of the loan has been suspended and that it is unlikely syndication will be resumed in the near future because economic conditions in Hong Kong "have made it uncertain whether the Hang Lung consortium will proceed with the project."

Wardley Ltd., agent for the loan in Hong Kong, declined all comment on the loan, and spokesmen for Hang Lung were not available for comment.

A railway corporation spokesman said the corporation plans to get 40 to 50 percent of the cost of its new island line, estimated at 11 billion dollars at 1985-86 values, through joint surface development of the stations, with the rest financed through export credits linked to the construction contracts. Any shortfall originally was planned to be covered by additional government equity.

He said all construction contracts for the underground line, totaling about 11 billion dollars, have been awarded.

The Hang Lung consortium has completed nine of the 11 sites, of which Admiralty 2 is the second, and analysts said that if that falls through, the viability of the remaining sites must be in doubt.

The railway corporation spokesman said the whole line was scheduled for completion in 1986; the Admiralty 2 surface site is to be completed by late 1984.

He said that under the plan the consortium undertakes all building costs and risks and splits the profit from sale of the above-ground development 50-50 with the railway corporation. The plan to cover about half the cost from development includes the profit share.

Analysts said the development is put at risk by the decline in the property market here and the financial difficulties of some consortium members, three of which are linked to family interests of Chung Ching-man, who controls EDA Investments, now rescheduling its debts.

Of these three, Aik San Realty and E. Wah Realty, both wholly owned by the Chung family and each holding a 9 percent stake in the consortium, are holding discussions with their bank creditors on their debts, which total over \$1 billion, estimated at 348 billion dollars.

Analysts said the Chung family also has at least 20 percent of Associated Hotels, which has an 18 percent stake in the development consortium. Hang Lung itself has a 39 percent stake in the consortium and New World Development holds 25 percent.

■ 20-Year Mortgage Planned

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. said Wednesday it will offer a new home-mortgage scheme with repayments over 20 years, Reuters reported.

A bank spokesman said the new plan will attract more first-home buyers by a lower monthly repayment. Currently, mortgages have a maximum life of 15 years. The interest rate will be 13 percent.

Laker Wins Approval For Package Tour Firm

By Merida Welles

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

LONDON — Sir Freddie Laker won approval from the British government Wednesday to proceed with a new package holiday business, conditional upon his providing a bond of approximately £1 million (\$1.7 million).

"Given the chaos and misery caused to thousands of travelers left in the lurch by the collapse of Laker Airways, it is incredible that he should be licensed to set up shop again," Mr. Smith said. He urged the secretary of state for trade to be sure that the CAA have properly applied the statute that they administer.

The Association of British Travel Agents, from their annual convention in Cannes, France, was no less critical.

"It makes a mockery of the vetting procedure," said the association's president, Ivor Elms. "It means that anyone can get a license if you put some respectable names on pieces of paper."

One of those names is that of Roland W. Rowland, the chairman of Lohr Ltd., the British mining and trading conglomerate that is putting up half of the £750,000 capital for the new company, Freddie Laker Holidays Ltd.

Mr. Rowland, once described by *Time* magazine as a "charismatic prince minister," as the "unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism," has been a longtime friend and supporter of Sir Freddie, with whom he has been operating a consulting firm since March.

Sir Freddie said Wednesday that he was "very happy to be back in trade." He fended off criticism by waving a report showing strong public support for his venture.

Produced by a London company, B.M. Research Partners Ltd., the report was based on a confidential survey made in August of people in 52 cities. It concluded that Sir Freddie "is likely to receive a level of consideration [by potential customers] second only to Thomson's, the market leaders" in package tours.

The company, which plans to start operating next month, will include among its target destinations the United States, Greece, Spain and Mexico. It predicts a first-year turnover of more than £7.8 million.

Since the Skytrain and tours empire collapsed last February with debts amounting to well over £300 million, none of the creditors has received any payment, said Christopher Morris, a liquidator from the accounting firm of Touche Ross & Co.

"This is an extremely complex and long-term problem and I can give you no accurate forecast of how it will be resolved," he said.

One of the names is that of Roland W. Rowland, the chairman of Lohr Ltd., the British mining and trading conglomerate that is putting up half of the £750,000 capital for the new company, Freddie Laker Holidays Ltd.

Mr. Rowland, once described by *Time* magazine as a "charismatic prince minister," as the "unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism," has been a longtime friend and supporter of Sir Freddie, with whom he has been operating a consulting firm since March.

Sir Freddie said Wednesday that he was "very happy to be back in trade." He fended off criticism by waving a report showing strong public support for his venture.

U.S. Target at GATT Talks: New Trade Curbs

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE

WASHINGTON — Australia requires foreign automobile makers to buy parts locally before they can manufacture cars there. France admits only foreign companies that purchase locally and export heavily. Taiwan forces an American company to export much of the chewing gum it makes there to protect local manufacturers.

The Reagan administration says such actions illustrate a trend toward "new forms of trade restrictions." It lists the issue as one of its top three priorities for the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to be held Nov. 24-27 in Geneva.

A U.S. trade official said Tuesday that the United States will request that the GATT ministers study for the first time "the growing distortions and growing barriers to international trade" caused by these practices.

Opposition is expected from some of the advanced of the less developed nations — notably Brazil and India — that use such regulations to protect their industries and markets.

If the GATT ministers refuse to accept the U.S. proposal, the trade official said, the Reagan administration will be forced to take unilateral steps to protect American industries doing business overseas. Those steps could include revoking trade preferences for less-developed nations or placing punitive duties on imports from countries that restrict American investment.

Moreover, the official said, GATT inaction would make it harder for the Reagan administration to fight the U.S. version of this restriction — the labor-exported legislation now in Congress that would force the most popular foreign cars to be built substantially by American-made parts and by U.S. workers. That bill, which has gained popularity as the recession has continued, is mainly aimed at Datsun and Toyota cars.

This so-called "local content" legislation, as well as nontariff restrictions abroad, run contrary to the Reagan administration's free-trade philosophy.

There are expected to be two other main thrusts of the Reagan administration at the GATT meetings. One will be in the area of service industries, such as insurance, engineering consulting, accounting and medical and hospital consulting, fields in which the United States holds an edge over most of the world. The second involves high technology, an area in which America's worldwide lead is being challenged by the Japanese.

The United States already has used a GATT mechanism for settling disputes in an effort to lift Canadian restrictions on U.S. investment. Those rules require American companies to buy Canadian products and to export their manufactured goods.

The IMF accord will help Mexico renegotiate its debt to foreign commercial banks. Mexico's 90-day moratorium on making payments on that debt is due to expire Nov. 23.

In Buenos Aires, meanwhile, Reuters quoted Economy Ministry sources as saying that the economy minister, Jorge Wehbe, has been advised that the U.S. managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, has endorsed Argentina's request for a standby credit facility.

This endorsement clears the way for a loan of about \$1 billion that Argentina is seeking from a group of 50 commercial banks and another loan of \$750 million from the Bank for International Settlements, the sources said.

ported drop in the prices it receives for its oil exports.

"The IMF accord will help Mexico renegotiate its debt to foreign commercial banks. Mexico's 90-day moratorium on making payments on that debt is due to expire Nov. 23.

In Buenos Aires, meanwhile, Reuters quoted Economy Ministry sources as saying that the economy minister, Jorge Wehbe, has been advised that the U.S. managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, has endorsed Argentina's request for a standby credit facility.

This endorsement clears the way for a loan of about \$1 billion that Argentina is seeking from a group of 50 commercial banks and another loan of \$750 million from the Bank for International Settlements, the sources said.

Fed to Change M-1 Reporting

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board voted Wednesday to change the way it publishes the weekly money supply figures to emphasize four- and 13-week trends in an attempt to draw attention away from large single-week swings.

Under the new format, the Fed will publish four- and 13-week seasonally adjusted moving averages of the basic measure of the money supply, M-1, along with the regular weekly M-1 figures it releases now. The M-1 measure consists of cash in the public's hands and checking accounts.

The longer views will be published side-by-side with the regular M-1 numbers.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 10, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GER.	IT.	SP.	JP.	DK.
Amsterdam	2.765	4.44	16.84	28.9	11.94	1.47	24.1	21.89
Berlin (W)	2.765	4.44	16.84	28.9	11.94	1.47	24.1	21.89
Frankfurt	2.765	4.44	16.84	28.9	11.94	1.47	24.1	21.89
London (D)	1.64	—	4.29	12.91	2.41	1.47	24.1	21.89
Madrid	1.64	—	4.29	12.91	2.41	1.47	24.1	21.89
New York	1.64	—	4.29	12.91	2.41	1.47	24.1	21.89
Paris	2.765	4.44	16.84	28.9	11.94	1.47	24.1	21.89
Zurich	2.765	4.44	16.84	28.9	11.94	1.47	24.1	21.89
100 U.S.	1.64	—	4.29	12.91	2.41	1.47	24.1	21.89
100 U.S.	1.64	—	4.29	12.91	2.41	1.47	24.1	21.89

Source: Reuters. 1987 Irish C.

(1) Commercial bank. (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (3) Units of 100. (4) Units of 100.

Mexico Reports Accord With IMF

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Finance Minister Silva Herzog said Wednesday that Mexico had signed a letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund for an emergency loan.

Earlier Wednesday, in Washington, sources said Mexico and the IMF had reached a tentative agreement on a \$3.8-billion emergency loan package to help the country meet its enormous debts over the next three years, according to an Associated Press report.

The three-year loan, subject to the formal approval of the IMF's board, would be extended provided that Mexico takes a number of belt-tightening actions to restore economic and financial stability.

Mr. Silva Herzog said the letter of intent provides for government borrowing to be cut to 8.5 percent of gross domestic product in 1983 from an estimated 16.5 percent in 1982. Such borrowing is to be cut to 5.5 percent in 1984 and 3.5 percent in 1985.

The minister said government borrowing will not exceed \$5 billion in 1983.

The loan would be the second largest ever granted by the 146-nation IMF, which was created after World War II to maintain international financial stability. The largest loan, valued at \$5.3 billion at current exchange rates, went to India a year ago.

Mexico, the Third World's largest debtor, owes an estimated \$80 billion to foreign lenders. It has been unable to meet interest payments because of severe cash shortages brought on by an un-

expected drop in the prices it receives for its oil exports.

"The IMF accord will help Mexico renegotiate its debt to foreign commercial banks. Mexico's 90-day moratorium on making payments on that debt is due to expire Nov. 23.

In Buenos Aires, meanwhile, Reuters quoted Economy Ministry sources as saying that the economy minister, Jorge Wehbe, has been advised that the U.S. managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, has endorsed Argentina's request for a standby credit facility.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Equipment — Loan Number 1079 — IND

**Consumer Prices Rise
in Countries of OECD**

•

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E				13 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E				12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E			
High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. P/E	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. P/E
24%	15%	Rock A	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock B	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock C	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock D	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock E	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock F	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock G	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock H	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock I	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock J	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock K	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock L	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock M	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock N	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock O	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock P	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock Q	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock R	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock S	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock T	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock U	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock V	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock W	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock X	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock Y	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock Z	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AA	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AB	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AC	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AD	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AE	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AF	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AG	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AH	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AI	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AJ	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AK	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AL	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AM	wt	7	72	26%	22%	1%	24%	22%	1%
24%	15%	Rock AN	wt	7							

Nov. 9	1044 TrCm Pl.	5250	250	250
--------	---------------	------	-----	-----

[illegible]

How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks

Paris, November 29 & 30, 1982



economists of Forex Research will present their forecast for the major currencies.

The program will also feature technical presentations by senior financial officers from ten international corporations: Creusot Loire, Dow Chemical, Electricité de France, GAN, Occidental Financial Services, Solomon Brothers, Singer, Sperry, Time/Life Books and Union Carbide.

They will discuss some of the most pressing issues facing corporate treasurers today:

- the impact of currency risk on business strategies
- protecting assets in times of inflation
- how to use the U.S. paper market
- currency swaps
- rebilling and factoring centers
- taxation problems regarding forex gains
- a case study of a French multinational
- techniques and track records of exchange rate forecasters

All speeches will be followed by a discussion period and simultaneous English-French translations will be provided at all times.

HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

Return to: Didier Ract Madoux
Hôtel Méridien
81 Boulevard Gouvion-Saint-Cyr
75017 Paris, France.
Telephone: 758 12 30. Telex: 290952

Please reserve for the nights of November 28 and 29, 1982:
☐ Single occupancy (FF\$10 per night, tax included)
☐ Double occupancy (FF\$70 per night, tax included)
 A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates on a first-come, first-served basis.
 Reservations must be received by November 21.

Surname _____
First Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
City/Country _____
Telephone _____ Telex _____
Deposit required for first night's stay. Please enclose check or
major credit card information.
Card _____
Number _____
Signature _____

Over sixty publications in English and French on
Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Egypt, Iraq,
Algeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon,
and other important African and Arab countries.

Over sixty publications in English and French on
Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Egypt, Iraq,
Algeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Gabon,
and other important African and Arab countries.

Over 15,000 editorial pages per year on
political, business,
economic and cultural affairs.

25 years of publishing on Africa & the Middle East.

IC Magazines Ltd, P.O. Box 261, Carlton House, 69 Great Queen Street, London WC2B 5BZ.

- ☐ Nigeria Newsletter
- ☐ Saudi Arabia Newsletter
- ☐ Gulf States Newsletter
- ☐ The Middle East Magazine
- ☐ New African
- ☐ African Business
- ☐ Middle East Travel
- ☐ Middle East Industry & Transport
- ☐ Algérie Sélection
- ☐ Cameroun Sélection
- ☐ Côte d'Ivoire Sélection
- ☐ Gabon Sélection
- ☐ Maghreb Sélection
- ☐ Moyen-Orient Sélection
- ☐ Afrique Informations
- ☐ Bulletin de l'Afrique Noire

Name _____

Address _____

Country _____

SPORTS

Yount Near-Unanimous Choice as American League's MVP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Robin Yount of the Milwaukee Brewers, who capped his finest season by setting a World Series batting record, is the runaway winner of the American League's most valuable player award.

Yount, a 27-year-old shortstop, received all but one first-place vote and 385 points in balloting by a panel of 28 members of the Baseball Writers Association of America, two from each league city. Eddie Murray of the Baltimore Orioles was second with 228 points. The results were announced late Tuesday.

Third in the voting was Doug DeCinces of the California Angels with 178 points, followed by Hal McRae of Kansas City (175) and Cecil Cooper of the Brewers (152). The other first-place vote went to Reggie Jackson of the California Angels, who finished sixth with 107 points.

In 1982, Yount coupled an improved offense with his most consistent season in the field to surpass the potential that even his boosters had forecast when he broke into the major leagues in 1974, at age 18.

Before this year, Yount's best season had been 1980, when he set career marks with a .293 average, 23 home runs and 87 runs batted in. In 1982, he batted .331, one point behind league leader Willie Wilson of Kansas City; he also stole 14 bases and, while improving his range at shortstop, committed only 24 errors.

Yount, whose bat cooled off during the American League playoff against California, was outstanding as the Brewers met St. Louis in the Series. He batted .414 with one homer and shared the team lead with Cooper by driving in six runs. Although the Brewers lost the Series in seven games, Yount set a record with four hits in each of two games.

Yount played only one season in the minor leagues, in 1973, before joining the Brewers the following year. He played in 107 games his first season and has been the team's regular shortstop ever since.

This year, Yount became the first shortstop to lead the league in both total bases (367) and slugging percentage (.578). He led the league with 210 hits and tied McRae for the league lead in doubles.

Yount was second to teammate Paul Molitor in runs with 129 and third in triples with 12.

Harry Dalton, Milwaukee's general manager, said Yount is better than most great shortstops of the past because he excels at batting as well as fielding. "Luis Aparicio was a great defensive shortstop and had tremendous speed, but he did not hit the ball out of the park," Dalton said.

Asked on the eve of the World Series if he felt he deserved MVP honors, Yount disavowed personal goals. "The Milwaukee Brewers are the most valuable team," he said. "The year I had could not have come about if it wasn't for this club."

On Tuesday he remarked: "When you are involved in team

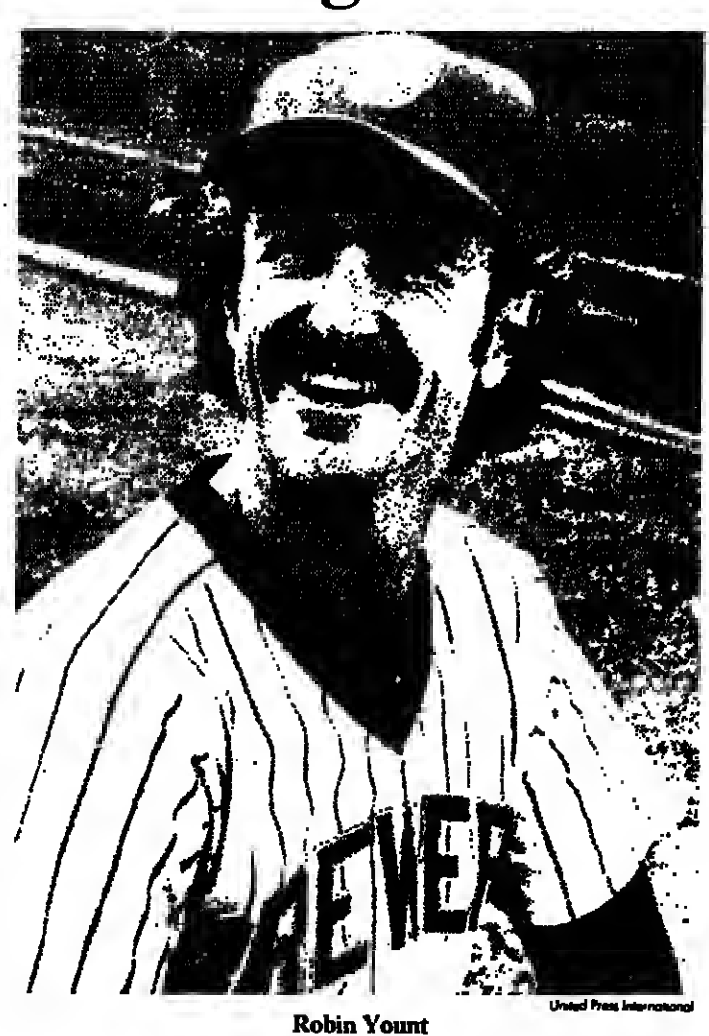
sports, it is difficult to single out a person because the person getting all the glory could have done it without other guys. Personally, I think there is too much emphasis on these kinds of awards."

Jim Golla of The Toronto Globe and Mail was the only voter who did not pick Yount first. Golla was quoted in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle as saying he had based his selections on a method he uses for handicapping horse races.

"Can the horse, or player, carry the weight of a team the distance? Can he carry a team an entire season? Does he do something special in the stretch? Does he lift himself up to the occasion and maybe make the other horses or players around him that much better by forcing the pace? To me," said Golla, "the answer to all those questions was 'Yes' with Reggie Jackson. It wasn't with Robin Yount."

Runner-up Murray hit 316 with 32 homers and 110 RBIs. DeCinces batted .301 with 30 homers and 97 RBIs. McRae led the major leagues with 133 RBIs and Cooper was a .313 hitter with 121 RBIs. Jackson tied with Milwaukee's Gorman Thomas for the major league lead in homers with 39.

It was the second straight year a Brewer has won the MVP — reliever Rollie Fingers was named last year — and represented a Milwaukee sweep of 1982's season-ending major awards, since Brewer right-hander Pete Vuckovich won this year's Cy Young Award.



Robin Yount



Sugar Ray Leonard, wife Juanita after the announcement.

Leonard Bowling Out

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — Sugar Ray Leonard, improving all the way exactly as he has throughout a spectacular boxing career, quit the ring Tuesday night and said he would never be back as a fighter.

Leonard kept a crowd of about 7,500 admirers at the Civic Center waiting as he delivered a soliloquy about all the things he has found beautiful — most notably his sight, which had been briefly imperiled by his boxing career.

Pointing to middleweight champion Marvin Hagler, who was seated nearby, Leonard said, "A fight with this champion would be one of the greatest in boxing history. This is the only man that could make it possible."

"But unfortunately, it will never happen." And then Leonard, 26, the wealthiest fighter boxing has ever known, said, "Thank you," and turned away from the microphone.

There was a moment of confusion, because many have recently forecast that Leonard would not fight Hagler but might return to the ring anyway against other opponents.

Someone asked, "Does that mean you won't fight anyone?" Leonard replied he would not. "No. That's it. That's it," Leonard said he had reached his decision to retire "right here tonight in the ring," after wrestling with the question for months. He underwent surgery for a detached retina in his left eye May 9 — shortly before a scheduled title defense against Roger Stafford — and two weeks ago was given a clean bill of health from a return to boxing if he chose to.

Leonard said when he came into the ring for Tuesday night's "Salute to Sugar Ray Leonard" he was about 55 to 60 percent certain he would retire. The clincher, he said, came when Hagler was introduced to the crowd and climbed into the ring with him.

"I made the decision today with Marvin Hagler present," Leonard said. "Every day I would change my mind. I wanted Marvin Hagler present. When I walked to the corner where Hagler was, I wanted to feel something. And I didn't."

A Hagler fight would have been worth about \$15 million to Leonard, the biggest paycheck in the sport's history.

It was a strange scene. In the

Civic Center, on Feb. 5, 1977, Leonard began his unparalleled professional career with a six-round decision over Luis Vega. Five years and \$37 million later he had captured two titles, the welterweight and junior middleweight championships, and had averaged his only professional defeat in 33 fights by defeating Roberto Duran in the second of one of the most exciting back-to-back boxing confrontations ever.

Leonard's 32 professional victories included 7 knockouts, 16 TKOs and 9 decisions. He was never knocked down as a pro.

When it came time to make his announcement Leonard launched into a freewheeling speech in which he said, "Very few people get a second chance to visualize how beautiful the world is, I had the blessing to be able to see again."

Leonard described the things he regarded as beautiful and applauded his closest friends and family. Before the evening got under way, his mother had said of her son's intentions and the prospect of big money for future fights, "What's he going to do with all that money if he can't see it?"

Leonard announced his retirement he apologized for recent confusion about his plans. "I didn't want to intentionally mislead the press or the public," he said. "But every day it was a different answer."

Leonard said he intends to work in television and advertising "and do anything in my power to help boxing."

His attorney and confidant Mike Trainer applauded the decision. "I think it's something to be said for Ray Leonard that he recognizes that whether or not he could beat Marvin Hagler is not the end of the world," said Trainer.

Much of Tuesday night's preliminary activity consisted of a stirring film of highlights from Leonard's career. The savagery of the fast-punching welterweight when he gained an advantage, seen over and over again on the screen in some of his best moments, stirred the crowd to cheering.

They saw the best of Leonard — his title victory over Wilfredo Benitez, his two fights with Duran, his knockout of Ayub Kalule for the junior middleweight crown and the 14-round technical knockout of Tommy Hearns for the undisputed welterweight crown on Sept. 16, 1981.

They saw the best of Leonard — his title victory over Wilfredo Benitez, his two fights with Duran, his knockout of Ayub Kalule for the junior middleweight crown and the 14-round technical knockout of Tommy Hearns for the undisputed welterweight crown on Sept. 16, 1981.

It was a strange scene. In the

One Rookie Finds Strike Another Phase of a Movable Fast

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Willie Sydnor has decided it is time to go out into the real world and look for work. Like many others in the college

class of 1982, he is not expecting to find a job that relates to his major in psychology. He cannot be so choosy. "Odds and ends," he said. "Anything. I don't know what I'm doing. I have no idea."

4 Teams Vote Conditional Approval Of NFL Ownership's Current Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Houston Oilers, Los Angeles Rams and Dallas Cowboys joined the New Orleans Saints Tuesday in giving conditional approval to the National Football League club owners' latest contract offer, denting the union's publicly proclaimed solid front.

But many players also reaffirmed their opposition to the five-year, \$1.31 billion offer by the league's management council, and NFL Players Association leader Ed Garvey insisted that no team has formally voted to accept the proposal.

Garvey contended the dissenting clubs were not fully informed of the proposal and that their questions concerning the offer in essence constituted a vote of disapproval. "When you get to the bottom of it, they posed questions that required good hard collective bargaining," Garvey said.

"Many of the teams have made lists which move very close to our proposal. In collective bargaining that's what you do, list what you

want and what you can change and go from there."

The Oilers voted 27-5, with four abstentions, to accept the owners' offer in principle, linebacker Gregg Bingham said Tuesday night. But he added that the owners would have to change several items in the offer, including guaranteeing the players 1982 wages, and clarify language in several other sections of the proposal.

Dallas quarterback Danny White said the Cowboys would be willing to accept the owners' entire offer "if it clearly says some of the language." The Los Angeles Times reported that the Rams had voted, 15-1, in favor of accepting it, but 20 Rams were absent and their votes were still to be counted.

On Monday, the Saints, critical in the past of some union stances, became the first team to publicly break the united front when they voted, 45-1, with one abstention to accept "in principle" the owners' offer as tendered in a 75-page document Saturday night, just before the latest round of negotiations collapsed.

Meanwhile, the management

Unlike most members of the class of 1982, however, Sydnor has long been accustomed to changing direction because of circumstances beyond his control. In the last seven autumns, he has worn five different football uniforms. He is 23 years old and has no promises for next autumn.

More than seven weeks ago, on the second Sunday of the National Football League season, Sydnor was a rookie wide receiver and special-teams player with the Pittsburgh Steelers. He thought he had found a place to learn and to develop his talents. He had thought the same thing as a freshman at Northwestern University, and as a sophomore at Villanova and as a senior at Syracuse.

Five times in six years, Sydnor has been in the position of having to look for another football team in a new place. He can still laugh at his never-ending search — and that he may lead the NFL in invitations to homecoming weekend parties.

But there are other, more sobering facts. Two days after his pro debut, he was on strike. His chances of earning another Steeler paycheck in the near future seem less likely with each day. There are car payments to make immediately, and plans for a wedding have had to be put off.

"A game check and a couple of bonuses don't last too long if you don't have any other income," he said.

He was cut near the end of training camp, after having signed with Pittsburgh as a free agent, but a series of injuries to veterans quickly created a job for a rookie.

Now the rookie has been caught in the strike. While his friends at

home look at their paychecks and wonder if the players' demands are unreasonable, Sydnor has moved back to his parents' home in Rosemont, outside Philadelphia, to save money.

"It's weird when you read something about what the players want," he said. "And then, if someone comes up to me, they say, 'Don't you think that's a lot? We make \$20,000, or \$16,000.' It's hard to explain. You always get a lot of questions that are very hard to answer."

His odyssey began in 1977, as a senior at Radnor (Pennsylvania) High School, when he chose to enroll at Northwestern. The coach was replaced at the end of his freshman season, and while the old staff had allowed him to play football and run for the track team, the new staff was not bound to that agreement. "I was being pressured out to run track," he said. "I had been promised I could do both."

So he transferred to Villanova, where his father had been a world-class sprinter in the mid-1950s. Sydnor competed in both sports. He joked that his job on Villanova's championship distance-medley relay team was just to stay close enough for Sydney Marce to make up the difference.

But in April 1981, in the middle of one night in the spring of his junior year, the news broke that football was being dropped at Villanova. He called home at 7 that morning to tell his mother he would have to leave the school if he wanted to play pro football.

The phone calls from recruiters began that night. Within four days, he had heard from more than a dozen schools.

Within a week, recruiters were milling around the Villanova fieldhouse, handing out brochures and studying films. A teammate that day called the scene a going-out-of-business sale. "A madhouse," Sydnor remembers.

Again he moved on. There was a new coach at Syracuse. Sydnor had a chance to play and complete his degree requirements within a year. He caught 25 passes last fall for 418 yards and two touchdowns. He shopped around before signing with the Steelers, and after having been cut near the end of camp, he was considering the Canadian Football League and the U.S. Football League when the Steelers called him back.

Now, who knows? Ironically, the 1974 strike gave oostriking rookies an opportunity when veterans stayed out of training camps. This strike may cost rookies a chance to develop before a new group competes for their jobs next year.

"It will be just starting over when I go back, if there's no season this year," Sydnor said. He laughed and added, "I don't even know if I'll still be considered a rookie or not. I hope not."

His hope is based on economic reasons — and a simpler issue: "Not being hassled for being a rookie," said the rookie.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division				Pacific Division			
Philadelphia	1	100	1	Seattle	7	100	1
Boston	2	83	2	Los Angeles	8	92	2
New York	3	71	3	Golden State	9	80	3
Washington	4	60	4	Portland	10	78	4
New York	5	50	5	San Diego	11	70	5

CENTRAL DIVISION				TRANSFERS			
Detroit	1	74	1	New Jersey	1	100	1
Atlanta	2	66	2	Los Angeles	2	92	2
Indiana	3	50	3	Golden State	3	80	3
Chicago	4	40	4	Portland	4	78	4
Cleveland	5	30	5	San Diego	5	70	5

Amateur Standing Given Nehemiah For U.S. Track

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Philadelphia Inquirer

PHILADELPHIA — World-record hurdler Renato Nehemiah may compete as an amateur in the United States, even though he played professional football this year. The ruling was announced late Tuesday by Richard Holland, chairman of the review board of The Athletics Congress, which governs U.S. track and field.

The question of whether Nehemiah could compete in amateur track events arose after he joined the National Football League's San Francisco 49ers as a wide receiver last spring. He played in the first two games before the NFL players struck in September. Nehemiah, 23, set the world record time of 12.93 seconds for the 110-meter hurdles in August 1981.

His amateur status had been in question because of a TAC rule that bars an athlete who has signed a contract in any sport from participating as an amateur in U.S. track and field events. But the board based its decision on a provision that allows athletes to receive money from participating in sport as long as that participation does not aid their track and field performances.

Still undecided is Nehemiah's eligibility for international competition or for the 1984 Olympics. That decision must come from the International Amateur Athletics Federation.

Transactions

BASEBALL
HOUSTON — Signed Don DeLoe, outfielder.
JERRY WALKER, pitcher.

FOOTBALL
UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE
ARIZONA — Signed Scott Green and Dennis Pearson, wide receivers; Ken Switzer, quarterback; wide receiver; and Steven Williams, wide receiver.

LOS ANGELES — Signed Rick Dierker, Line Ingram, James Walker, Tommy Linder and David Telle, defensive linemen; Dave Corbitt, tackle; Glen Walker, punter; Frank Jordan and Gilbert Alvarez, placekickers; Greg Williams, Jim Duffner and George Banks, linebackers; Irwin Castillo, tight end; Scott Kozick and Jim Weatherly, guards; Angelo Calais, centerback; Tim Cunningham, Jimmy Clinton, Leslie Turner, Melvin Fiebig and Laurie Harrington, wide receivers; Dennis Cole and Dennis White, centerbacks; and Scotty Brown, Chuck Skell and Phillip Gilbert, safeties.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed Ken Brownell, defensive back; and Chris Smith, defensive back.
BRITISH COLUMBIA — Signed Roy Devitt, quarterback.

HOCKEY
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
CHICAGO — Called up Ken Yaremchuk, defenseman.
WINNIPEG — Signed Dave Semak, goalie, to a multi-year contract.

STANFORD — Announced resignation of Bob Rasmussen, assistant director; named Steve Rasmussen, sports information director; effective Nov. 15.
ST. LOUIS — Harry Keough, soccer coach, resigned.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL

ESCORT SERVICE

U.S.A.

Headquarters N.Y.C.

212-765-7896

212-765-7754

Chicago Branch

312-861-0465

Escorts available to travel anywhere

nationally or internationally.

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS

ACCEPTED

This award-winning service has been featured on the top 5 most successful service agencies by USA & International media including radio and TV.

CONTACTA INTERNATIONAL

Escort Service in Europe

GERMANY: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122

Spain: 04105-86122

Sweden: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122

Spain: 04105-86122

Sweden: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122

Spain: 04105-86122

Sweden: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122

Spain: 04105-86122

Sweden: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122

Spain: 04105-86122

Sweden: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122

Spain: 04105-86122

Sweden: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122

Spain: 04105-86122

Sweden: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122

Spain: 04105-86122

Sweden: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122

Spain: 04105-86122

Sweden: 04105-86122

Switzerland: 04105-86122

Austria: 04105-86122

Belgium: 04105-86122

France: 04105-86122

Italy: 04105-86122</

